Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861. NUMBER 94.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. [illegible]

Attending Surgeons, [illegible]

Consulting Surgeons, [illegible]

LEAD WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.

Lead Pipe, Bullets, Shot and Sheet Lead,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

VARIETY STORE.

108 LAKE STREET, 108 LAKE STREET,

Peugeot's Great Variety Store, Peugeot's Great Variety Store.

The Finest Stock of

FANCY GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS, FANCY TOYS,

FOR SALE LOW, FOR SALE LOW,

At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, 108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE,

WOOD-SEAT AND CANE-SEAT CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS AND BUREAUS.

School Furniture on hand and to order.

Particular attention paid to Country orders.

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DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

No. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse our programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

MEDICINAL.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANS & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.

[illegible]

Consultations and Examination FREE OF CHARGE.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible]

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

Dated the 9th day of October, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Cook County, [illegible]

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 10th day of October, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Joseph G. [illegible] and William F. Endicott, Plaintiffs, and against Jearum Atkins, Defendant, [illegible]

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 14th day of October, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution issued from the Superior Court of Cook County, [illegible]

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

Dated the 10th day of October, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible]

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

Dated the 10th day of October, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible]

Dated the 9th day of October, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of execution, [illegible]

Dated the 19th day of October, 1861.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

[illegible]

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The county ticket nominated at Bryan Hall, yesterday, with the full report of the Convention, which continued its session to a late hour of the evening, will be found in another part of this paper. In the contest of men and interests preceding the Convention, it has been the policy of the TRIBUNE to take no part, leaving all to the delegates themselves. This is not a time for personal or partisan squabbles, and we confess we have had no heart to engage in such an arena. The ticket is before the people. We may have something further to say about it before the election.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The report comes from Key West that Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners to England and France, arrived at Cardenas, Cuba, the 16th, on the steamer Theodora, from Charleston. This is altogether more probable than the first story of their sailing under flying colors in the Nashville, and we see no reason to disbelieve it. They are now on neutral soil, and may sail to England at their leisure under the protection of a neutral flag. But what will the three fast steamers do, that were sent out to overhaul the Nashville? We more than suspect that the Nashville story, which strangely enough the Confederates were anxious we should get at the earliest moment, was a blind to throw our Government off the scent. Indeed, it seemed singular, at the time, that a vessel of the draft of the Nashville, could pick her way out of Charleston harbor so quietly; much more that she should undertake a trans-Atlantic voyage. The Confederate Commissioners are now turned loose upon the world. It remains to be seen what they will do.

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

The Federal loss in the action of Edwards's Ferry, where Senator Baker fell while gallantly leading his regiment, was much heavier than the first dispatches led us to suppose. The regiment which he commanded was made up chiefly of returned Californians residing in Philadelphia. It was nearly destroyed in the attack, being assailed by 5,000 rebels. The regiment took into action 680 men and brought back only 184. There were killed 54, wounded 125, drowned in the retreat across the river 21, taken prisoner 300—total, 496. This is a severe blow.

It is stated that Col. Baker was killed by a rebel dragoon who rode close to him and fired five shots from a revolver, each ball taking effect. The slayer was immediately brought down by Capt. Derriel, who brought off the body of his Colonel by heading a desperate charge of his company for that purpose.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

A Washington dispatch states that Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, has intimated to the Government that in view of the vastness of the contest and threatening attitude of the rebels, he would prefer to surrender his present commission as Representative to Russia and enter the army in active defence of the Government. The Cabinet has the subject under consideration, and Kentuckians are anxious for the return of the gallant Cassius.

THE FORT WAYNE RAILROAD.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was sold at Cleveland, yesterday, under a foreclosure of its mortgages, by decree of court, and was bid in by Mr. Lanier, of the well known firm of New York bankers, he acting on behalf of a committee. The price paid was two million dollars. The sale was on the same day ratified by the court that issued the decree.

EDAD DISCOURSETH.

Our old friend, EDAD SPROWLE, of Pekin City, State of Illinois, having reached Washington on a business venture, writes us three letters which the inquiring reader will find worth his attention. They are printed on the third page of this paper; and though written in plain and homely style, without great regard for the niceties of our language, they embody some sharp criticisms on current affairs, and an unusual quantum of common sense. We trust that no one into whose hands this paper may fall, will fail to make Edad's acquaintance.

OGLE COUNTY.—The Union Convention of Ogle County, at Oregon, on the 19th, nominated the following ticket:

Convention—Joseph Parker, rep.
Judge—James M. Webb, dem.
Clerk—A. M. York, rep.
Treasurer—B. K. Frisbie, dem.
School Commissioner—John Page, rep.
Surveyor—Edward Dawson, rep.
Associate Judges—L. S. Woolley and George A. Bichell.

☞ Chas. Holland and J. Boyd Headley have been appointed agents to receive subscriptions to the National loan at Peoria. The *Transcript* appeals to the men of money to come forward and subscribe liberally.

☞ The reader will find a very interesting and eloquent sketch of the life of Senator Baker, in this morning's TRIBUNE, from the pen of George Wilkes, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*.

BIRD'S POINT.—The Keokuk *Gate City* says the sick list of the troops at Bird's Point number 700, and that there is an average of three deaths daily.

Troublesome Lawyers not Tolerated.

[illegible]

Gen. T. W. Sherman's Expedition—Brigading the Troops.

Our correspondence, published on the second page, gives an account of the embarkation of the troops at Annapolis, for the coast expedition. The commanding officer is Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, of Rhode Island, of Sherman's battery fame. The correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* gives the brigading of the troops as follows:

The general order of Gen. Sherman, read on dress parade last evening, (18th,) makes the arrangement of our division read as follows:

1st *Brigade*—Brigadier General Egbert L. Viele, commanding, is made up of the 3d New Hampshire, 46th, 47th and 48th New York, and 8th Maine.

2d *Brigade*—Brigadier General Isaac I. Stevens, late Governor of Oregon Territory, commanding, contains the Pennsylvania Round Heads and 50th regiment, and the 8th Michigan.

3d *Brigade*—Brigadier General Horatio G. Wright, commanding, has the 4th New Hampshire, 6th and 7th Connecticut, and 9th Maine.

IV. Hamilton's Light Battery, consisting of six field pieces.

V. Battalion Volunteer Engineers, (now at Fortress Monroe.)

VI. Rhode Island Volunteers, (at Fortress Monroe.)

VESSELS COMPOSING THE EXPEDITION.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The formidable character of the expedition recently fitted out against points on the Southern coast, which are known only to the commander-in-chief, may be inferred from the annexed figures. The subjoined list of vessels have been chartered by Capt. Saxton, Quartermaster U. S. A., who is charged with the preparations to be made at this port, and have been loaded with immense quantities of quartermaster's and subsistence stores.

A powerful armament, consisting of large and small arms of every description, have also been shipped on board these vessels, with unlimited stores of ammunition. It is manifestly the determination of the Government to take and hold whatever positions are assailed against all possibility of recapture by the rebels.

This list contains such vessels only as have been chartered and loaded at this port. Several other vessels have been bought or chartered by Government agents in other ports, and are loaded with similar stores.

The following are the tonnage, draft and number of decks of the vessels indicated:

The ship Great Republic will be loaded with stores, and the remaining space occupied by about five hundred horses, which she has taken on board, will materially diminish her berth-room for troops. This vessel, with the Peerless, which is chartered to follow the expedition with cattle, is left out of the following table:

Steamers.	Tons.	Draft, ft.	Decks.
Ariel	1295	14	3
Atlantic	2845	20½	3
Alabama	1261	13½	2
Baltic	2723	21	3
Bienville	1600	15	3
Cahawba	1643	11	2
Coatzacoalcos	1500	8	2
Daniel Webster	1035	11	2
De Soto	1675	15	3
Empire City	1751	15	3
Ericsson	[illegible]	16	3
Florida	1261	15	3
Locust Point	462	13	1
Marion	800	13	3
Mercedita	1000	16	2
Ocean Queen	2802	20	3
Parkersburg	712	16	2
Philadelphia	1150	12	2
Roanoke	1073	15	3
Santiago de Cuba	1650	15	3
Vanderbilt	3360	20	3

The ferry boats Commodore Perry, Ethan Allen and Stepping Stones, have been purchased by the Government, and will accompany the expedition to aid in the more rapid transfer of the troops from the transports to land.

The whole of the expedition was fitted up under the auspices of the Navy Department.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

Declaration of Lord John Russell.

Subjoined is the answer of Lord Russell to the memorial on Mexican affairs lately presented on behalf of the mercantile community:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 3, 1861.

GENTLEMEN—I have received and considered with the greatest attention the memorial you have addressed to me.

You have described truly the evils which afflict Mexico—the robbery and the bloodshed, the impunity of crime, and the absence of any controlling authority in what is called the Government.

Her Majesty's Government have a right by treaty, and by all the laws which govern international relations, to require security for the persons and property of British subjects, and the performance of specific engagements on the part of Mexico.

Her Majesty's Government will exercise that right.

But Her Majesty's Government cannot think it wise to interfere in the internal government of Mexico. You seem to think that a protecting force thrown into Mexico for the simple purpose of maintaining public tranquility would succeed in attaining that object, and that even a small force might suffice for the purpose.

I am sorry to say that I think a very large force would be insufficient to restore public tranquility. This is a task which the Mexicans must accomplish for themselves. There are very few cases in which foreign interference can be beneficial, and in those few cases there must be a large and numerous party in the country prepared to avail itself of foreign aid. I am concerned to say that I see no proof of the existence of such a party in Mexico.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, must confine their action to the clear and legitimate purpose of demanding from the *de facto* Government of Mexico, however constituted, respect for the persons and property of British subjects, and the fulfillment of recorded obligations.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant, RUSSELL.

To Messrs. Rothschild & Sons, Messrs. Finlay Hodgson & Co., and others.

Gen. Henry Wager Halleck.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 23d.]

Our despatches from Washington, as will be seen, mention that General Scott is making an effort to supersede General McClellan, and transfer the command to Major General Halleck, who is now on his way from California; but there can be very little doubt, we think, that the President understands too well what the wishes of the public, as well as the interests of the nation and the safety of the Government demand, with regard to the present administration of military affairs in the Army of the Potomac, to make any change in its commanding officer just now. General Henry Wager Halleck is one of the four Major Generals of the United States Army. He was born in New York, and entered the Military Academy as a military cadet in 1835. He stood third in the class and was breveted Second Lieutenant of Engineers, July 1, 1839. He was acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy from July, 1839, to June, 1840. In 1841 was the author of a military work on "Bitumen and its Uses," &c. Appointed First Lieutenant in January, 1845. In 1846 he wrote the work published by Appleton & Co., of this city, entitled the "Elements of Military Art and Science." In 1847 was breveted Captain for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the 19th and 20th days of November, 1847, and for meritorious service in California. Was Secretary of State of the province of California in the military governments of Generals Kearney, Mason and Riley, from 1847 to the end of 1849. He was the Chief of the Staff to Commodore Shubrick in naval and military operations on the Pacific coast in 1847 and 1848, and was a member of the Convention in 1849 to form, and of the committee to draft, the constitution of the State of California. In July, 1853, he was appointed Captain of Engineers, and resigned on August 1, 1854. He now appears as a Major General, his commission bearing date August 19, 1861.

Gen. Halleck left California on the steamer of the 1st inst., it was stated, to join General McClellan's army.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23.

A new regiment was authorized to-day, to be raised in the First Congressional District. It will rendezvous at Rockport, Spencer Co. Wm. Jones, who was a personal friend of Old Abe's when he resided there, will be one of its field officers. Its number will be sixty-two.

The Surveyor of the port of Evansville took possession of a steamboat owned by parties in Memphis, a few days since, and is running her for the benefit of Uncle Sam.

Advices from Gauley say that a large quantity of clothing in boxes, and exposed to the weather, is strewn along the river; some boxes were found marked one hundred overcoats, but when opened would only contain half that number, and the bottom would be filled with articles of no value. Is there no limit to rascality.

Great indignation is expressed at the course of the Administration toward General Fremont by members of all parties. Several Indiana officers are here from his command for supplies, the credit of the Government being dead in St. Louis that nothing can be obtained. They represent our troops enthusiastic in their admiration and love for their General, many of whom threaten to stack their arms should he be removed.

Mrs. Commodore Stringham, who has been busily engaged in carrying information to the rebels, is in the hands of the proper officers at Louisville, Ky.

☞ We are informed that a contract for roofing at Camp Douglas, amounting in the aggregate to over $20,000, was awarded privately by Capt. Breese to Mr. Beckley. [illegible]

Death of Colonel Baker, the Eloquent Senator and Brave Soldier.

Among the saddest losses which have been inflicted on the country since the opening of the war, is that of the late lamented Edward D. Baker, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of California Volunteers, and Senator of the United States. Col. Baker participated in the battle which took place near Edwards's Ferry, in Virginia, on the afternoon of Monday last, and fell at the head of his troops while waving his sword, and cheering on his men. By his death, the country is deprived of one of its most eloquent advocates in the superior chamber of our national legislature, and one of its most patriotic and fearless champions in the field.

The dead Senator was of English birth, but he came to this country when five years of age, and by the choice of his father was settled in Philadelphia, that Quaker neighborhood being especially congenial, as the old gentleman was of the Society of "Friends." Possessed of an ardent imagination, he naturally took a deep interest in reading, and being stimulated by the allurements of romance, his taste enlarged, until it embraced the whole range of sober as well as of illusive literature. But none, however, saw in that patient, thoughtful, never-flagging boy the future statesman whose youth was worthy of a life. Modesty is a good maxim for the manner of a youth, but genius always knows itself; and Edward Baker, whose mind had dwelt upon the marvels of the West, feeling within himself that confidence which innate strength inspires, determined to seek its broad and inviting platform for his future. Youth needs but little preparation when it sets out to seek its fortune; and hope at all times requires but little backing.

Edward, though he had but little means to make the journey, communicated his resolution to his brother, and the two hand-loom journeymen, with packs upon their shoulders, strong staffs in their hands, and stout, hopeful hearts within their bosoms, set their faces towards the Alleghanies. On foot, they undertook their ascent, and on foot they crossed; and so they trudged along, through broad, intervening States, until they found themselves in that portion of the then far West which was known as Illinois. Here the young men paused and cast their lot, Edward selecting Springfield as the special place of residence. There, in a little while, he was enabled to turn to account the legal reading which he had begun in Philadelphia; and having a happy gift of language to help it into use, he soon was enabled to make a living at the law. By fast degrees he rose, and ripening with exercise, it was not long before he was among the most popular advocates at the bar.

Through his prosperity he was now enabled to look beyond the narrow circle of the private spites and griefs, in which the mere attorney is required to abase his mind; and the broad field of politics invited him to the discussion of more lofty topics. He embraced the doctrines of the Whig party, and transferred his eloquence to the forum with such effect that he soon won his way to Congress. He occupied his seat in the House of Representatives with dignity and credit, and was fast being recognized as one of the leaders of that body, when the temptations of the Mexican campaign appealed to his ardent and enthusiastic mind, and induced him to abandon civil life, and seek an employment in the way of war. He went to Illinois, raised a regiment and took it to the Rio Grande. A pause in the campaign enabled him to return temporarily to Washington, in order that he might express himself upon the policy of the war and cast his votes; but that done, he went back to his command, and followed its fortunes on the line from Vera Cruz. All the actions of the contested road to Mexico recognized his valor; and when Shields fell at the head of his brigade at Cerro Gordo, it was Baker's distinguished fortune to rise to the command, and to lead the New York regiments through the bloody struggles of that day. Well do we mind the lofty look with which the noble Senator, fifteen years more of snow being on his head, told the people of this city, of that circumstance, in April last, when, altogether, we pledged ourselves at Union square, to avenge the parricidal blow at Sumter.

Returning to Illinois in triumph, Colonel Baker was again elected to represent his district in the halls of Congress; and he served there until 1850, but at the end of his term, he yielded to some views of business, and went out for awhile to Panama. The fever, however, soon drove him home, where being recruited in his health, a new contagion touched his mind. This was the memorable epidemic which directed universal attention to the Pacific shore; and yielding to the fascination, the soldier who had become unsettled by the excitements of the war, turned his footsteps to the new El Dorado of the West.

His fame had gone before him, and he was spared any efforts to propagate himself in this new field of effort. He took at once a superior position at the bar of San Francisco, and a large proportion of the heavy cases of the circuit sought the advantage of his treatment. By common consent he was acknowledged to be the most eloquent speaker in California; but a proof was in reserve, in a circumstance beyond the mere limits of forensic eloquence, to create for him the claim of being, perhaps, the most accomplished orator in the world. Broderick, that noble young tribune, who had defended California from the doom of Slavery, and stood the stern bulwark against the domineering hordes of Southern "Chivalry," had been taken in the toils of a band of pistol sharpers, and slain.

"They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of Slavery and a corrupt Administration," was the last declaration of the dying Senator; and as the words fell from his lips, they became fire in the heart of the weeping orator who helped to close his eyes.

The empire of the Western Ocean was steeped in gloom at the contemplation of the monstrous deed. All trade was stopped; no sound of bustle was heard along the street; and, by common consent, without pageant or parade, or any sound but the low, measured, muffled throb of the church bells, the dejected people, walking as if they held their breaths, gathered in the main square, and formed themselves, like so many shadows, round the bier. At the foot of the coffin stood the priest; at its head, and so he could gaze freely on the face of his dead friend, stood the pale figure of the orator. Both of them, the living and the dead, were self made men; and the son of the stone-cutter, lying in mute grandeur, with a record floating round that coffin which bowed the heads of the surrounding thousands down in mute respect, might have been proud of the tribute which the weaver's apprentice was about to lay upon his breast. For minutes after the vast audience had settled itself to hear his words, the orator did not speak. He did not look in the coffin—nay, neither to the right or left; but the gaze of his fixed eye was turned within his mind, and the still tears coursed rapidly down his cheek. Then, when the silence was the most intense, his tremulous voice rose like a wail, and with an uninterrupted stream of lofty, burning and pathetic words, he so penetrated and possessed the hearts of the sorrowing multitude, that there was not one cheek less moistened than his own. For an hour he held them as with a spell; and when he finished, by bending over the calm face of the noble corse, and stretching his arms forward with an impressive gesture, exclaimed, in quivering accents, "Good friend! brave heart! gallant leader! hail and farewell!" the audience broke forth in a general response of sobs. Never, perhaps, was eloquence more thrilling; never, certainly, was it better adapted to the temper of its listeners. The merit of the eulogy divided public encomiums with the virtues of the deceased, and the orator became invested with the dead Senator's political fortunes. The Senatorial field in California being, however, not open to immediate occupation, Col. Baker transferred himself to Oregon, and there, the glow of his last effort soon carried him to the highest honors of that State. He was elected Senator for the full term of six years in 1860, and at the time of his death had enjoyed its lofty honors only for two sessions. How he improved the privileges of his place by great arguments in favor of the Constitution, and by withering denunciations of the advocates of treason, has been a matter of universal and applauding cognizance. He was, in fact, the master debater of the war term of Congress, and that he had the courage to give his oratory force, and shrinking Benjamin, who withered at his words, and the blanched Breckinridge, whom he "cast from the Tarpeian rock," can well attest.

But even these honors, and the acknowledged prominence which he had won in his last powerful position, was not enough for his active and daring spirit while the country was in arms. He left the Senate to raise a regiment, and when that was ready, he led it to the field. He fell with the "light of battle" on his features; his death being as eloquent as his life, and contributing by its noble manner, a large compensation for its loss. The event, however, has penetrated the nation with the deepest sorrow, and, at the same time, it has lain a new obligation on our settlement with treason.

We had the honor to entertain him as our guest at dinner, on an afternoon in the month of August last. On that occasion, when we expressed (in view of the recent disaster at Manassas) a natural concern as to the deportment of his troops, he said: "Wilkes, I have some peculiar notions as to the part I am to play in this extraordinary war; and want you to bear in mind that what I now say to you is not the result of any idle fancy or vague impression. It is doubtful if I shall ever again take my seat in the Senate." To the look of surprise which I turned upon him at this expression he replied, "I am certain I shall not live through this war, and if my troops should show any want of resolution, I shall fall in the first battle. I cannot afford, after my career in Mexico, and as a Senator of the United States, to turn my face from the enemy." There was no gloom or depression in his manner, but it was characterized by a temperate earnestness which made a deep impression on my mind.

Lo! before October has shed its leaves, his sword lies upon his pulseless breast, and his toga has become the cerements of the grave.

"Good friend! brave heart! gallant leader! hail and farewell!" GEORGE WILKES.

From Hatteras Inlet.

FORT MONROE, Oct. 23.—The S. R. Spaulding returned from Hatteras Inlet last night. She brings no news of importance. There have been no military movements in the vicinity of the Inlet. [illegible]

DETAILS OF THE FREDERICKTOWN BATTLE.

BURNING OF THE TOWN.

The Flight and Pursuit of the Enemy.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

FREDERICKTOWN, October 22.

The fight at Fredericktown was the fairest that has yet taken place between the Union and secession forces. The belligerents were just about equal in numbers and position, and whatever was gained by one over the other must be attributed to courage and skill rather than to any other cause. It was a fair stand up fight.

Jeff. Thompson was in possession of Fredericktown; his bands were pillaging the country in every direction, and it was decided to dislodge him. A force was ordered up from Cape Girardeau to cut off his retreat to the swamps.

Saturday evening, Col. Plummer, in command of the forces from Cape Girardeau, sent a messenger with dispatches to Col. Carlin, commander of the forces from Pilot Knob. This messenger was captured by Thompson on Sunday morning, thus putting him in possession of the movements and intentions of the Union forces.

He ordered a movement down the road to Dallas, evidently intending to attack and cut Col. Plummer off, when he would return and finish the forces from the West at his leisure. But there are two roads from Dallas to Fredericktown—the north and the south. Thompson went out on the south road and Plummer came in on the north road, and so he missed him. As soon as he ascertained this fact he came back and took a position about one mile south of Fredericktown, (on the Greenville road) on the south side of a ravine, planting his cannon in the edge of a wood, and bearing on the road, and placing his infantry in the corn fields on either side of the lane leading out of the ravine or hollow, toward the wood in which the artillery was placed.

The rebel forces consisted of 1,700 under Col. Lowe; 2,000 under Jeff. Thompson; a reinforcement from Mississippi, of 1,500 men, and the riff raff of the surrounding country, who fought their own battle in their own way. The number on each side was about 6,000. It is the first time the rebels have not greatly outnumbered us.

At eleven o'clock, Col. Plummer's command came in. After consultation and a rest of two hours, he concluded to push on after the enemy in the direction of Greenville, but had not the least idea of overtaking Jeff. so soon, as the people of the town were unanimous in their story that he had gone the day before. After he had proceeded down the lane half a mile a negro woman told him there were men down the road. This placed him on his guard, and Col. Ross, who was in advance, pretty soon saw the rebel cavalry moving among the brush, and the fact that the enemy were in force before them was soon apparent.

Col. Ross immediately took position in a field to the left of the road, and on the north side of the hollow, about half a mile from the rebel artillery and two hundred and fifty yards from Lowe's infantry, who were behind a fence in the center of the valley, and directly before him. One cannon was placed on his right flank and another in the lane bearing on the rebel artillery. In a few minutes we opened the ball by sending a six pound shot into the brush on the other side. It was promptly responded to by a shot from the rebels, and the firing was kept up steadily on both sides. Col. Ross's men fired two or three rounds at random down the hill. Col. Plummer and Col. Marsh were soon formed on the ridge to the right of Col. Ross, and the firing soon roused Col. Carlin's command, who came down the lane in a double quick, and took position in the rear. The Eighth Wisconsin was left as a reserve in town, and to cover the retreat in case that necessity should happen.

Col. Ross' regiment threw off their knapsacks and coats, and with a quick step advanced down the hill, under a brisk fire from Lowe's men. The march quickened into a charge, made hideous with yells, and the rebels broke and retreated across the stubble field toward the woods. While crossing this field their loss was very heavy.

In the meantime, the Indiana cavalry had formed in the lane and dashed down the hill and up the opposite slope, where they were exposed to a fire from infantry on both sides, and the artillery in front. Seeing the impossibility of making a successful charge in the brush, an order to wheel was given, and just as it was being executed, a murderous fire was poured in upon them, and Major Gavitt, Capt. Highman, and two privates fell, and several others were wounded.

They were quickly supported by Col. Plummer, and our united forces rapidly advancing, the enemy began to fall back, and in a short time the rout was complete. The infantry pursued them three or four miles, and the cavalry ten miles. It is a complete victory.

The rebel loss is not less than 160 killed. Of their wounded there is but little means of knowing, as they were carried off the field, but it is probably in about the usual proportion to the killed, say 300. Fifteen were left on the field. Three of their cannon were captured, and a quantity of old flint-lock rifles, shot-guns, &c.

On the Federal side there were 7 killed and 28 wounded.

Our soldiers were much exasperated at what seemed to them a deliberate purpose on the part of the people of Fredericktown to run them into an ambuscade, by persistently and unanimously telling them a falsehood as to the movements of Thompson, for they could not but believe that they knew where he was.

This feeling was heightened by another circumstance. There were but few men in town, and almost every woman questioned told the story that she was for the Union, that her husband was for the Union, and that he had been forced to run away from home for fear of secessionists would kill him, but when the truth was ascertained, nearly every one of these men were with Thompson that day.

The officers did their best to restrain them but the soldiers were determined to have revenge, and they broke into a number of houses, stores and dwellings, and used whatever they wanted, and destroyed some things that were of no use to them. They set fire to and burned down some twelve or fifteen houses—several of them very good buildings. Wherever a man was known to be a Unionist, his property was untouched. I heard of no personal violence to any man or woman.

Our forces started at noon yesterday on the road to Greenville. They are determined to exterminate Thompson's army or run it out of the State. Col. Carlin will remain at this post. M.

The Difficulty between Gen. Fremont and Adjutant Gen. Thomas.

[Missouri Cor. of the Cincinnati Times.]

A CHALLENGE TO THE DUEL BY FREMONT.

Speaking of this, I am informed by a prominent officer and warm personal friend of Gen. Fremont, that during Secretary Cameron and Adjutant-General Thomas's late visit to Tipton, the Pathfinder, having just cause as he believed to think the Adjutant one of his principal and most energetic libelers, and the author of many of the outrageous and false charges against him, sent a challenge to the offending party, requesting an immediate meeting on the prairie, a little distance from the encampment.

The time and place were convenient, and as all necessary arrangements could have been made quietly, and the affair passed off without any more noise than the explosion of a pair of pistols on a bright and beautiful morning, Fremont had high hopes that the Adjutant would accept his politely-worded though fatally intended cartel.

The Adjutant, without making any explanation or apology, I understand, declined a hostile meeting on the ground that his connection with a church prevented him from recognizing the *code duello*.

[From the St. Louis Correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

An interview took place between Adjutant General Thomas and General Fremont, in the course of which the Major General denounced the Adjutant General in terms that were terribly scathing. General Thomas undertook to take exceptions to General Fremont's proceedings by alleging extravagance, useless expenditures, incompetency as a military commander, &c., which was answered by General Fremont with denunciation that made General Thomas wince. After the party separated from Gen. Fremont, a few personal words took place between Gen. Thomas and one of Gen. Fremont's staff, in which the gallant subordinate denounced the Adjutant as a man who would not deal justly. The Adjutant inquired if the insinuation was intended to reflect upon his honor and integrity, to which he received the reply: "If to be unjust is a reflection upon your honor and integrity, I have no retraction to make or any apology to offer."

The Adjutant declined any reply, except to say that the brevity of Gen. Fremont's authority would speedily return his opponent to civil life. There is no doubt that Adjutant General Thomas returns to Washington to "move heaven and earth" in causing Fremont's removal, with every probability of success.

The Cleveland Octoroon Girl.

A year or two ago, a handsome octoroon girl was settled by her father, a Mississippi planter, at Cleveland with some old colored servants, under the guardian of the Judge of Probate and the Rev. J. C. White. The sum of $30,000 was appropriated to her support, the funds being derived from the rent of some property in Cincinnati amounting to $2,100 per annum. Owing to the depression in business, the annual income of the property is only $600. The Cleveland *Herald* states that in view of this condition of affairs, the establishment has been broken up, the old servants dismissed to shift for themselves, and the girl has been taken into the family of Mr. White, who has removed to Rhode Island. The case is now before the Cuyahoga Probate Court, Mr. White having carried off the girl without previously consulting the co-guardian, Judge Tilden.

☞ Sixty thousand dollars' worth of uniforms were forwarded to Kentucky yesterday, under the care of Hon. Andrew Johnson, for the Tennessee and Kentucky regiments in [illegible]

THE LATEST NEWS.

FREMONT AND THE CABINET.

All Rests with the President.

HIS REMOVAL DAILY EXPECTED.

Our Loss at Edwards's Ferry.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR BAKER.

Mason and Slidell in Cuba.

Reported Defeat of McCulloch.

MORE SKIRMISHING IN MISSOURI.

Mart. Green Raises a Fresh Gang.

Affairs on the St. Joe Railroad.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AT CAIRO.

Jolly Junketing with Rebel Officers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 24, 1861—9 P. M.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise posture of the Fremont question. Little doubt is entertained that he will be removed. It is doubtful whether the order superseding him has gone West. Both statements sent you yesterday, were probably true. The Cabinet voted to remove him upon the evidence embraced in the Adjutant General's report—perhaps not unanimously. The final decision is left with the President, as in the case of Fort Sumter. Up to noon to-day, he had not acted.

The estimate at McClellan's headquarters of our loss at Leesburgh, is seventy-nine in killed. The wounded and missing are much more numerous. It is impossible to fix the number, as they are coming in constantly. The *Star* thinks that 300 will cover our whole loss. Those from the battle-field estimate it much higher. Gen. McClellan telegraphed that the dispositions of Gen. Stone, of the forces under him, were admirable, but eye-witnesses say the feeling against him (Stone) is very strong. He was provided with insufficient means of transportation across the river, and did not reinforce in time. There were only two scows for Baker to cross to Harrison's Island, and only one thence to the main land, with a small boat. The first transit is a quarter of a mile—the second, two hundred yards, and the torrent raging. Col. Devens's Massachusetts Regiment, which had crossed in the course of the night, was led into an ambuscade, into which all of Baker's command, eighteen hundred and twenty men, fell. They were in an open field, surrounded with woods from which the rebels fought Indian fashion, not emerging until this engagement. Edwards's Ferry, by which Gen. Stone crossed, is three miles below. He sent word that reinforcements were coming, but it was too late. Sixty men were lost in a scow sinking on the return. Others were drowned trying to swim across. Others were shot in the water. General Baker had several times expressed a presentiment of his death.

An imposing funeral of General Baker was held to-day. Colonel Kisling's Philadelphia regiment was escort to the body, two other regiments wearing side arms were in the procession. Brigadier Generals Hooker and Burnett, and Colonels Henry Wilson, McCarter, of Rhode Island, Small of Pennsylvania, and Johnson were the pall-bearers. General Scott was at the funeral, but not in the procession. The President, Mrs. Lincoln, with members of the Cabinet, and Reverdy Johnson were present; and the Spanish, Belgian and Brazilian Ministers, alone of the diplomats were in attendance. The sermon was from Rev. Byron Sunderland.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, October 24, 1861.

Gen. Strong has received dispatches from Secretary Seward stating that Fremont has not been removed. Mrs. Fremont has private dispatches to the same effect. Also, a friend of Fremont's, in close connection with the Cabinet, telegraphs the same to Fremont, in response to an inquiry. There is great complaint among Fremont's friends that ammunition ordered for him has been diverted to Kentucky since leaving the east.

There was a fight in Carroll county, on Big Hurricane Creek, Saturday last. Col. Morgan, of the 18th Missouri, with 220 men, attacked 600 rebels. They first drew him into an ambuscade and inflicted considerable loss. He afterwards pursued them all day, killing 14 wounding an unknown number, and captured 8 prisoners, with a large amount of camp equipage and horses. Our loss was 3 mortally and 14 slightly wounded.

It is reported at LaClede that Martin Green has returned to North Missouri, and was about to renew guerilla warfare on the Union troops and residents.

Twenty-one prisoners taken in the Fredericktown fight, arrived here, together with the Federal wounded, to-night, from Ironton.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, October 24, 1861.

Col. Buford, Capt. Dresser, (Aid to General McClernand,) Mr. Chapman of the New York *Herald*, Lieut. Burrs, C. S. Cooper, and Drs. Simons and Brenton, who went down to Columbus, yesterday, with a flag of truce, conveying Lieut. A. A. Woodyard, Louis Young, and Frederick Perry, Confederate prisoners unconditionally released, returned here last night at 10 o'clock, bringing the following Federal prisoners released by Gen. Polk: Lieut. J. W. Champion, H. C. Manker, John Herbrock, Chas. Sherbring, Augustus Steinman, R. Berger, M. H. Lambert, all of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Bird's Point; also, Frederick Smidt, Louis Walder, Chas. Hessenplung, Henry Henser, Geo. Fisher, Albert Baddsum, and Jno. Frisold, of the 9th Missouri Regiment; and B. H. Lappard of the 24th Illinois.

The steamer "Equality," with Geo. Pillow and staff on board, came alongside of the propeller Sampson, and the Federals went aboard. Gen. Polk came aboard, also, and gave a hearty greeting to Col. Buford, the two being classmates at West Point. The levee was lined with troops who cheered lustily when the officers greeted our party. Capt. Dresser, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Cooper, and the two Doctors, went ashore with Capt. Bethel, and were there treated in a cordial manner.

On the return Gens. Pillow, Polk and party escorted the Federals as far as Norfolk. The party report that they had a good time generally. This expedition was sent by order of Gen. McClernand.

Carson, the scout, captured a spy yesterday, who has been about here several days.

The teamster of the 19th Regiment shot by Moor, died to-day.

It is remarkably quiet here.

[From a Dispatch to the Chicago Eve. Journal.]

CAIRO, Oct. 24.—Columbus is well fortified. A battery of eight 24 pounders is placed at the upper end of the town, on the river bank. Another of one 12-pound gun stands on a bluff, one mile above the town. Two forts are building, one mile and a half above the town, but no guns are mounted yet. The rebel camp is on a hill beyond the town, and is strongly entrenched. There are also camps on the hill below the depot. There is another camp on the opposite shore from Columbus. The rebel force at Columbus is not over 10,000. The rebels have good arms and brandy, but no tents. [illegible]

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, October 24, 1861.

A train on the North Missouri railroad was fired into, yesterday noon, after leaving Renick, while bound north. I do not learn that any one was injured.

Twenty-three secesh prisoners, captured at Myrabel, were brought down from Cameron to-day and sent to Hannibal. Among them was one man eighty-three years of age.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of this city, yesterday received his long delayed commission as Brigadier General, but is not yet assigned to any particular post. Capt. F. A. Dallam, of Oquawka, late of Col. Morgan's (Cairo) regiment, has been appointed already as one of his staff.

Major Hays, Provost Marshal of St. Jo, has resigned, and Lieut. Hatch takes his place.

The travel on the St. Jo railroad is increasing, notwithstanding the troubles along the line. The new permanent bridges over the Salt and Platte rivers will soon be completed. Gen. Todd is here to-night. He leaves in the morning to assume command in North Missouri. His headquarters are to be at Hudson. Gen. Prentiss has gone to join Gen. Fremont.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—It is supposed the rebel steamer Page ran out of Aquia Creek in the dark and fog, on Tuesday night. She crossed over to the Maryland side yesterday afternoon, and Capt. Parks, with his glass, could see that she was crowded with men. She was observed to make only one trip. She is protected by the rebel batteries. The Page, while on her trip, fired three shells over to the Maryland shore, in the direction of the 3d Regiment Sickles's Brigade. Several small boats have been observed crossing at or near the same point. A schooner with wood, which ran the blockade yesterday, heard firing between the Island Belle and Matthias Point batteries quite distinctly on Tuesday night.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Latest and most reliable advices from Edwards's Ferry state our loss to be 620 in killed, wounded and missing, many of the latter being prisoners to the rebels, and many wandering in the woods and along the shores of the Potomac. Col. Wm. Raymond Lee, and Col. Cogswell were both taken prisoners. A reconnoissance in force from Gen. Smith's Division, was made to-day, beyond Vienna, and a number of rebels captured. Accounts from the other side of the river represent everything quiet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—On the advent of the news of the fall of Gen. Baker, Gen. Lander was immediately ordered to the scene, being at that time making arrangements to proceed to a new command, higher up the Potomac. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith was not in the fight at Edwards's Ferry. The rebel army was commanded by Gen. Evans.

Yesterday noon the enemy was not in force in our immediate front nearer to Washington than Centreville. All their troops are withdrawn from Fairfax Court House and Fairfax Station, except picket guards.

[Special to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

It is understood that the rebel steamer Page which has been confined in Aquia Creek, is now on the river. She was protected all summer by the guns of Aquia Creek batteries, but is at present cruising between that place and Shipping Point to pick up what stray transports she may find.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

Gens. McClellan, Banks and Stone, have been on the Virginia side of the river all day, in the vicinity of Leesburg, and it is telegraphed to headquarters to-night, that our troops are in possession of that place. The whole of Gen. Banks's command have crossed the river, so that our forces now are in sufficient strength to meet any number the rebels are capable of concentrating at that point.

A reconnoissance in force was made to day from the camp of Gen. Blenker's Division, by way of Annandale, within a few miles of Fairfax Court House, without discovering any body of rebel forces. It is evident that the enemy have retired still farther from the front of our lines.

The facts in relation to Gen. Fremont are: the condition of affairs in the Western Department was discussed in the Cabinet yesterday; some of the members were in favor of depriving him of his command immediately, and ordering him here to be tried by Court Martial. Others opposed such action while in his present position in face of the enemy. The subject occupied the President and Cabinet for several hours, when they decided, by vote, to leave the whole matter to the decision of the President. The latter finds the question a very difficult one to settle, involving, as it does, not only the great pecuniary interests of the Government, but perhaps immediate and important military results. Together with the law officer of the Government, he will give the subject a thorough investigation and decide it in accordance with the facts.

Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, has intimated to the government that in view of the threatening attitude of the rebels, he would prefer to surrender his commission as Representative to Russia and enter the army in active defence of the Government. The Cabinet has the subject under consideration, and Kentuckians here are anxious for the return of the gallant Cassius.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

Only the Rhode Island officers stood by their guns, the men retreating early in the fray. The enemy charged from the woods in all directions converging upon our forces. They were bravely met, but the slaughter of our best officers and men was so terrific that the Federalists were at last obliged to retreat. Col. Baker was killed by a horseman who rode close to him and fired five shots from a revolver, all taking effect. The slayer was at once brought down in turn by Capt. Derriel. The same brave man recovered Col. Baker's body, heading a charge of his company for that purpose. The California regiment took over, of men and officers, six hundred and eighty men. The drowned are about 50; killed 30; prisoners 300; and wounded 125—total 505; safe about 184. Two howitzers and two field pieces of the 2d Rhode Island battery were hauled up the hill and effectively handled during the fight by Col. Baker himself, aided by Wistar, his Adjutant, Hawley, Col. Cogwell, of the Tammany Regiment, and Company G, Capt. Derriel, 1st California Regiment. The forces which crossed the Potomac were as follows: 1st battalion of the California Regiment, 680; Massachusetts 15th, 1,000; Massachusetts 20th, 500; Tammany regiment, 200; total, 2,380.

[N. Y. Tribune Dispatch.]

Col. Hayes, of Kansas, arrived here to-day as bearer of despatches containing certain charges against Captain Prince, commander at Fort Leavenworth. The principal difficulty is his refusal to fill the requisitions of Gen. Lane.

The following are to be Assistant Adjutant Generals: Capt. Wm. H. Schuster, to report to Gen. Wood, Louisville; Capt. Frederick Kressler, to report to Gen. Wallace, Paducah.

The steamship Mary of Chester returned from the lower Potomac to-day, having made an ineffective attempt to get by the batteries.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell at Cardenas—Capture of a Prize Vessel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A Key West letter of the 20th reports the arrival at Cardenas, 16th, of the rebel steamer Theodora, from Charleston, with the French consul and family, and Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Commissioners to France and England.

The steamer Salvor, from Havana with contraband goods, was captured on entering Tampa Bay by the Key Stone State, and towed to Key West. Her cargo is said to have consisted of 600 pistols, half a million percussion caps, 600 doz. hats, 8 cases of shoes, 400,000 cigars and 400 bags of coffee. Capt. Scott refused to give his prize up to the United States Marshal for adjudication, and to obey the orders of the United States Court, and sailed with his prize for New York.

Our Consul for Havana sent intelligence to Major French of the sailing of the Salvor from Havana, and also that another vessel, loaded with arms and munitions, would leave on the 18th. There being no naval vessel at Key West, this latter will undoubtedly slip into Tampa, which is not now blockaded.

From Edwards's Ferry—Enough Federal Troops Across.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says he is officially informed that only a portion of the Banks division was thrown across the river Tuesday, and they now command both sides of the Ferry. There has been a consultation between Generals McClellan, Banks and Stone, and it was decided that there was force enough in Virginia to meet any emergency, and those on the Maryland side need not be moved across.

A Skirmish in Missouri. Troops—Rumors About Mart. Green.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Col. Morgan with 220 men of the 18th Missouri, and two pieces of artillery, had a fight with some 600 rebels on Big Hurricane Creek, Carroll county, last Saturday, killing 14, taking 8 prisoners and putting the balance to flight. Morgan had 14 wounded, two mortally.

It is believed at LaClede that the notorious Martin Green has deserted Price, and is trying to raise another band of outlaws in North Missouri.

Rebels on the Kanawha.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Oct. 24.—The Government steamer Mary Cook was fired into last night at Cornelltown, on the Kanawha river, by about 300 rebel cavalry. About 100 shots were fired into her, wounding one man belonging to the boat. The fire was returned by the boat, and one rebel horse dropped. The rebels followed the boat several miles, but she succeeded in escaping.

Grain Vessels Ashore in Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Oct. 24.—Schooners Wm. Nelson, Flying Cloud, L. M. Mason, Union, E. J. Gray, C. Harrison and three others, names unknown, all grain laden, bound for the lower lakes, went ashore on Presque Isle, Lake Huron, last Tuesday night. [illegible]

FROM THE GULF.

The Affairs below New Orleans—Reports from Our Squadron—Particulars of the Attack on Billy Wilson's Zouaves.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The steamer McClellan has arrived from Southwest Pass 14th, Fort Pickens 15th, Tortugas 18th, and Key West 19th.

The McClellan brings reliable accounts of the fight at the mouth of the Mississippi. The rebel fleet consisted of six gunboats, the ram Manassas, and a large number of fire-ships, which filled the river from shore to shore. Our squadron, comprising the Richmond, Huntsville, Water Witch, Preble and Vincennes and store-ship Nightingale, were at anchor inside of the Southwest Pass. The Manassas drifted foul of the Richmond, knocking a hole in her quarter, and stern, doing but little damage. To avoid the fireships the squadron got under way immediately and drifted down the river. The Richmond, Preble, Vincennes, and Nightingale got ashore on the bar, and while ashore, were attacked by the rebels. Only one of their shots took effect and that struck the Richmond on the quarter. They were beaten off by the Vincennes, with two guns, she having thrown the rest overboard, and the rest of her armament, with her chains, anchors, etc., to lighten her, she being much exposed to the rebel fire. Not one person was killed or wounded in the squadron. The steamers Richmond, Preble and Vincennes were towed off next day by the McClellan. The Nightingale was still ashore, but would probably get off next day.

The frigate Niagara arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 14th. The sloop-of-war Dale was spoken on the 16th in the Gulf stream, cruising.

THE ATTACK ON BILLY WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

The Zouave camp was situated on Santa Rosa Island, about one mile from Fort Pickens, and was so distributed as to command all the approaches to the Fort, and also to protect the batteries.

The rebel forces, fifteen hundred strong, embarked from the Pensacola navy yard in three large steamers, and landed on the Island about four miles above the camp. It was about two o'clock A. M., and very dark. They rapidly formed in three columns, and proceeded toward the Zouave camp, hoping to effect a total surprise. In this they were but partially successful. The picket guard, stationed about 600 yards from the camp, discovered and fired upon them, giving the alarm, which saved the regiment from annihilation.

The attack of the rebel columns was simultaneous, and volley after volley was aimed upon the volunteers. They were forced to fall back, leaving their camp in the hands of the rebels, which they commenced burning.

Fort Pickens was by this time aroused, and three companies of regulars came to our assistance. The rebels then commenced retreating to their boats, closely followed by the regulars and a small number of volunteers, keeping up a destructive fire upon them, killing and wounding a large number. The rebels finally reached their boats, but the steamers were over 500 yards from the beach, and our men poured repeated volleys into the crowded mass. Every bullet told, and by the shouts and confusion of the rebels, it was evident we had obtained ample satisfaction.

The Zouaves were badly managed, and Col. Wilson is very much censured for insufficiency, not reaching the scene until all was over. The officers and men lost almost everything. Major Newby had a narrow escape from capture, being confined to his bed by dangerous illness. The regiment lost 10 killed, 16 wounded and 9 prisoners. The regulars lost four killed, twenty wounded and ten prisoners. The rebels lost, by their own statement, 350 killed, wounded and missing. We took 35 prisoners, including 3 doctors, who were released.

Our Troops withdrawn from the Virginia side, at Edwards's Ferry.

EDWARDS'S FERRY, Oct. 24.—A flag of truce has crossed the river to recover our dead bodies, and inquire into the fate of the missing. The bearer of the flag has not yet returned. This afternoon a rebel brigade was seen going in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, and disappeared behind the wood, where it is said, there is an earthwork mounting seven guns. This is between the river and Leesburg, two miles from Leesburg.

About the same time Gen. Abercrombie sent word to headquarters that the enemy was advancing towards his position on the Virginia side from above and below, and asking for reinforcements. Orders were issued to push over a strong force to his relief. Up to the present hour (10 P. M.) no attack has been made.

Yesterday, learning that a large force of the enemy was approaching, and had arrived at two points above and below the Ferry, it was judged advisable to withdraw our troops from the Virginia shore at Edwards's Ferry and Harrison's Island. This was also necessary from this high stage of the river.

Reported Defeat of Gen. McCulloch (or a Man by that Name) by the Kansas Brigade.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 24.—Col. Wagoner arrived to-day from Tipton, and reports that it was rumored and believed there that Lane and Montgomery had intercepted McCulloch, or some one assuming that name, in his attempt to join Price, and had cut his whole army to pieces. This report is also believed here.

We are reliably informed that there are some five hundred rebels congregated in and around Fulton, Calloway county, whose design is to seize some passing steamer, to ferry themselves across the river and burn the Osage bridge, on the Pacific Railroad. A vigilant and formidable guard will be maintained at the bridge.

Fremont is said to have discovered $160,000 in coin buried at Warsaw, and to have delivered it over to the U. S. Paymaster.

Southern News via Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 18th says late news from Manassas is full of interest, and speaks of the abandonment of Fairfax C. H.

A dispatch from Memphis says a duel was fought near there between Lake and Chambers, of Mississippi, rival candidates for Congress. Lake was mortally wounded.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 16th, states that the Federal fleet off there consists of seven vessels.

Election returns from Mississippi, indicate the re-election of Gov. Pettus.

Interesting from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Judge Bond to day sentenced John King, one of the 19th of April rioters, to one year's imprisonment and $500 fine, at the same time telling him that the testimony warranted his conviction for murder, and all taking part in that riot were guilty of murder.

At the Fair of the Maryland Institute, a Committee of the Home Guard and a large delegation proceeded to the hall, demanding that the band of the Independent Blues should play the national airs, which had been suppressed. The band struck up "Hail Columbia," which was received with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and cheers for General Scott, the Union, Generals Dix and McClellan by the crowd outside.

The Election in Western Virginia.

WHEELING, Oct. 24.—The election for a division of the State as ordered by an ordinance passed at the last Convention, came off throughout Western Virginia to-day. The vote in this city and county was not quite full, but was overwhelmingly for division. Reports from the interior so far as received, show still greater unanimity for it. Thirty-nine counties are included in the new State. Messrs. Lamb, Braxton and Bartlette are elected delegates from this county to the Convention which meets on the 26th of November to form a State Constitution.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The gun-boat Connecticut is coming up.

The brig Granada, from Nuevitas for New York, was captured on the 13th, lat. 33, lon. 71, at midnight, by the pirate Sallie, of Charleston.

Sale of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad sold at auction to-day for $2,000,000 to J. F. D. Lanier, on behalf of a purchasing committee, and the sale has been confirmed by Court.

Nomination for Congress.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Republican Convention nominated Samuel Hooper for Congress in place of Wm. Appleton, resigned.

Washington News.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861.

THE PUBLICATION OF WAR NEWS.

An order has been given by the commanding General forbidding the sending of war dispatches by newspaper correspondents. Every dispatch relating to the war is, for the future, to be "killed," unless approved by the Government, and is to be given to the public only through the medium of the Associated Press. This will account for the meagerness of the intelligence last night. The censorship of the mails has not yet been established.

THE DEATH OF COL. BAKER.

The President was greatly afflicted by the death of Col. Baker. He seemed, indeed, to feel the loss as if of a brother, and paced the floor of his room through the night in the greatest grief. Mrs. Lincoln is not receiving visitors this morning from the same cause. It was the desire of the President and Mrs. Lincoln that the body of Col. Baker should be taken to the White House and placed in the East Room, but that course was not practicable. The remains will be brought to the residence of Maj. J. W. Webb in this city.

EFFECTS OF JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

There were found upon the person of Col. John A. Washington, and forwarded to the War Department, two revolvers (Colt's Navy,) one pair of spurs, one opera glass, one large bowie knife, one pocket compass. Gen. Reynolds [illegible]

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A first-class Head Cook wanted. Apply at the Office of the Richmond House. References required.

WANTED—A Protestant Girl to do general Housework. Good references required. Apply at 379 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—To Rent by a gentleman, an Unfurnished Room, without board, with a private family in South Division, north of Monroe street. Good reference given if required. Address "M.," P. O. Box 597.

WANTED—At the Waverley House, No. 232 Kinzie street, one young man who understands all kinds of work about a house. Also, one girl who understands Sewing and all kinds of work about a hotel. [illegible] POTTER, Waverley House, No. 232 Kinzie street.

WANTED—A Situation in a private family, or as Porter in a store, by a young German, who speaks the English language. [illegible] Intelligence Office, 100 Clark street, or P. O. Box 1842.

WANTED—An active business man with a cash capital of $3,000, to engage with me in the manufacture and sale of Porter & Wheeler's Improved [illegible] Address A. FORREST, Post Office Box 30, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, By CHARLES DICKENS,

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CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD, ATTENTION!—Special Meeting this FRIDAY evening, at Armory, at eight o'clock. A full attendance is requested. WM. D. MANCHESTER, Sec'y.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—An old and well established Grocery for sale. Inquire of THOMAS HOOD, 141 Wells street, or address P. O. Box 3333.

NEWSDEALERS AND BOOKSELLERS send in your orders for GREAT EXPECTATIONS, Complete in one volume, retails at 25 cents, to BAMFORD & BALDWIN, 13 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A pair of Heavy Draught Horses, together with Grain Wagon and New Harness, for sale low for cash. Apply at 38 South Water street.

$1260 PER ANNUM.—A Leader of the Band wanted for the 19th Regiment of Infantry U. S. A., to receive the above pay. [illegible] N. L. DARRAGH, Adjutant 19th Infantry.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS, complete and illustrated, BY CHARLES DICKENS. Price only 25 cents. BAMFORD & BALDWIN, 13 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall.—Divorce. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. C. J. HULL, Compl'ts Sol'r.

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TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861.

TALK WITH A CORRESPONDENT.

We have a very indignant letter from a rural subscriber, calling our attention to the present prices of grain in the West, and asserting that the depression is due to the Morrill Tariff. We need not waste any words to disprove wild allegations like these, in the minds of men who understand the facts of the case; but for the satisfaction of those who do not take time to think about the question, or who lack the data upon which to reason, we may say that the exact reverse is true—that the markets are yet governed by the condition of things induced by the country's late approach to practical Free Trade; and that, though the tariff act which bears Mr. Morrill's name may meanwhile remain in full force, its effects will not be felt for half a dozen years, or until the manufacturing establishments which it will call into being are in operation and in competition with each other. When Illinois mines her own iron and copper, manufactures her own textile fabrics of the common sorts for domestic purposes, and does for herself the thousand and one offices which that she now pays others for doing, we shall know what the principle of Protection means.

But before our correspondent goes off on another "rampage," we invite his attention to certain facts connected with the trade of the West, a study of which will, we are sure, modify his censures of those who favor, as a measure of expediency, the Morrill Tariff. He will admit no doubt, that as our commercial matters now shape themselves, the market which regulates prices in Illinois, is England—that the London and Liverpool prices current are the authority by which our dealers buy and sell. Now, let us see how that commercial dependence in which we find ourselves, serves our interest. For this purpose, we will purchase a bushel of corn at Bloomington, in the very centre of Illinois, and send to the maket toward which our Free Trade theoreis bid us look.

1 bushel corn at Bloomington	10c.
Freight to Chicago	11c.
Storage	3c.
Lake freight to Buffalo	23c.
Elevating at Buffalo	½c.
Canal freight to New York	16½c.
Transfer in New York	1c.
Insurance from Chicago to Liverpool	2c.
Ocean Freight	23c.
Cost of corn at Liverpool	89¾c.

It is clear, then, that we are feeding men in Europe, to work for us, with corn at 89¾ cents per bushel, which we sell at 10 cents; and that to correct this abnormal condition of affairs—to bring the producer and consumer nearer together—to dispense with the army of shippers and middlemen, who add nothing to the products of the country—to withdraw a portion of our people from agricultural pursuits and put them to mechanical employments, thereby raising the price of grain, and, by our ability to furnish low-priced food for labor, cheapening the price of manufactured articles—is or should be the object of all our commercial legislation. At present, the farmers of Illinois have their workshops in Europe, sending thither food for the laborers therein, and paying the back freight on the articles that they manufacture. The mechanic who should put his forge or workshop four hours distance from his residence, so that going and returning would consume four-fifths of the time devoted to labor, leaving him but two hours a day in which to hammer or plane, would not be more foolish than we. The day is coming in which our correspondent will see that Free Trade is the pet of those only who make commissions on merchandise, or put money in their purses by freights in the carrying trade—these and those whom they may delude, are the opponents of the Protection that our manufacturers demand.

NORTHERN REVERENCE FOR SLAVERY.

The reverence for slavery exhibited by Northern people, is their most singular trait of character. They seem to regard the system with superstitious awe, which to touch puts a man's soul in peril. An example of this feeling of veneration for the peculiar institution is related by our Cairo telegraphic correspondent, in these words:

> An expedition, consisting of three companies of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, one company of Infantry from the 11th Regiment, under command of Major J. J. Weed, embarked on the steamer Memphis this morning, and landed on the Kentucky shore, and proceeded south to the plantation of Col. Turner, of the rebel army, expecting to meet with a force of secesh, who were reported to be quartered on Turner's plantation; but on arriving at the place, no enemy was found. A search was made of the premises, which resulted in the discovery of numerous letters confirming the treason of Col. Turner, and implicating other parties, among whom is Gov. Magoffin. No arms were found, but in face of the evidence presented it was deemed proper to arrest the overseer and take the mules and horses, forty in number, which was done. The expedition returned here at seven o'clock this evening, with their prizes.

There is little doubt but the expedition also helped themselves to whatever corn, oats and bacon that were found on the premises. But not a "nigger" was touched. Here was a plantation "well stocked with slaves"—one that would have filled the renegade Mitchell's heart with delight. The owner is a rank traitor, and his house was a rebel rendezvous. The evidence of his guilt was confirmed by numerous treasonable letters found on the premises. So guilty was this slaveholder that Major Weed had no hesitation in confiscating the horses and mules found on the plantation. He even went so far as to capture the *overseer*. But this was the nearest approach made to the divine institution. The expedition "scooped out" all the moveable property this rebel possessed, save the human chattels, which made him a rebel. The *cause* of his treason was too sacred to take away. Col. Turner never became a traitor to his country on account of mules, horses, bacon corn or oats.

The property of which he was deprived was innocent of causing his great crime. The tempter was *slavery*. He raised his patricidal hand to destroy the most benificent Government on earth, that on its ruins a Slave Empire might be reared. He seeks to endow slaveholding with untrammelled dominion, and to place the keys of absolute power in its hands. The immense privileges his class has enjoyed, are not enough to satisfy his heart's cravings. It was not sufficient for him, that slavery was protected by the Government and suppported by the North. It must be made the Autocrat of the continent. All knees must bend before it and do it homage. This rebel Turner doubtless dreams of a reopening of the African slave trade, when negroes will be imported by the cargo, and sold "cheap for cash and approved credit," and when the whole American population shall consist of the favorite Southern trinity: slaveholders, slaves and poor white trash—the latter to be employed as a police to keep the "niggers" down.

For the sake of greater present power and absolute future dominion, this man Turner committed the crime of treason, the penalty of which is confiscation and death. If Major Weed had found Turner and a force of secesh on the plantation, he would have promptly opened fire, shot the said Turner and sabered his force, and then seized and carried off all the valuable property which was portable, except the slaves, the cause of all the mischief. They would have been left behind in bondage, to tempt the heirs to continue the rebellion. It makes one's heart sick to witness the manner in which this war is conducted. Our people are putting forth such an effort as the world has never seen to save their Union and Government, and crush the slaveholder's revolt. But they waste their strength in blows aimed at *effects, not causes*. The end for which the war is waged, is declared to be the preservation of our Nation and Government. But the most effectual means to accomplish that desired end, are not employed. The people grow impatient at the slow progress of our army, and complain that such vast forces effect so little. And yet they will persist in shutting their eyes and ears to the reason of the failure of their mighty efforts. They allow the enemy the use of four millions of slaves. They permit the rebels to work these slaves against them—to employ them in the army, in the workshops, and in the fields. The slaves are permitted to be made the powerful auxiliaries of treason and the active allies of the rebels. Hence, our soldiers are obliged to fight the whole Southern population—black and white, bond and free. We offer no objections to the rebels employing the slaves to fight us—to help destroy the Union—but we shrink back aghast at the bare thought of our employing those slaves to fight the rebels, and help us to save the Union. And this too, notwithstanding we *know* that the slaves are loyal at heart, and are coerced into supporting the rebellion, and that they would ten thousand times rather work or fight for Uncle Sam than for Secesh. We murmur because Gen. McClellan with his army of a quarter of a million of brave men, are held at bay by the rebel forces, but we refuse to reflect that if a column of ten thousand determined men, were landed on the coast of South Carolina, and would raise the banner of emancipation—proclaiming freedom to all bondmen who would come and strike for freedom, that a panic would seize the traitors, and the rebel army on the Potomac, would melt away like snow before the sun, and leave the road open to Richmond and as much further as our army choose to advance. Every rebel would have important business demanding his immediate presence at home. The insurgents would quickly sue for peace and make their submission to the Union. Slavery might be wiped out of South Carolina, Georgia and other Cotton States, but the rebellion would be crushed, the Union saved and peace restored to the Nation. The haughty slave power would be humbled, crippled and the remainder of the system placed in process of ultimate extinction. But will any such effectual step be taken? Doubtful. Northern reverence for slavery is too ingrained and deep-seated to permit any interference with it—even as a means of putting down the rebellion. Many people would rather see the Union annihilated than be considered "Abolitionists," than to touch the divine Institution.

Gentlemen slave preservers, how long do you expect that it will take to quell this slave-holders' rebellion while you preserve the *cause* of the revolt?

Beverly and Cheat Mountains.

The campaign at Cheat Mountain, Va., has closed, and the troops are going into winter quarters. The rebels have withdrawn to the mountains, and are blocking up the Staunton road, but our army may move in that direction. They have wholly abandoned the Greenbrier. As an evidence that nothing further is expected in that quarter, our troops, except enough to hold the fort on the summit of Cheat Mountain, and to guard the passes of the Elkwater, are being withdrawn and encamped at Beverly or Huttonsville. The hospital has been removed to Huttonsville for the winter, and contains quite a large list of sick and wounded, including some who are down of the most malignant type of typhoid fever. There has been a great deal of sickness among the troops arising from a lack of warm and comfortable clothing. Even now, after all that has been done by Gov. Morton of Indiana, and after all that has been said of the shiftlessness and criminal neglect of the quartermaster having charge of the matter, the troops are but poorly supplied. The weather on the mountain is raw, cold and rainy. Some of the men are destitute of overcoats; the majority of the blankets do not weigh a pound, and are poor at that. Of shoes they have a better supply, but still the lack of winter clothing—the most of which was ordered, it should be borne in mind, as long ago as August—is painfully apparent. It is understood that some of the troops will be allowed to come home, on a furlough for the winter, but this cannot be allowed only in exceptional cases. The troops on the summit of Cheat Mountain have been ordered to build winter quarters, which the boys say means freeze. The state of things among the troops is truly deplorable.

Kansas Politics.

The Lawrence *Republican*, Leavenworth *Conservative*, and other Kansas papers, hoist the State ticket bearing the name of George H. Crawford for Governor. The claim of a right to elect this fall is based upon that provision of the Constitution which provides for an election once in two years; and Gov. Robinson was elected in 1859, although the State was not admitted until a year later. The question is, therefore, whether the two years begins with the election or the admission of the State. The Lawrence *Republican* says:

> Of the right of the people to elect there can be no doubt. It is a question simply of policy; and, in view of the recent position of the Governor against the people of Kansas and her brave defenders, there can be no doubt it is the duty of the people to exercise that right, and they ought to do it with such an emphasis as to make him ashamed to contest their action. The Supreme Court will have to settle the question, if a dispute arises. We shall speak fully of the ticket next week.

Military Graduates.

Below we give a table showing the years in which some of the most prominent military chieftains on both sides graduated at West Point, and the positions in which they stood in their various classes:

UNION MEN.	Graduated.	Position in Class.
General McClellan	1846	2
W. T. Sherman	1840	6
Irvin McDowell	1838	23
T. W. Sherman	1836	18
Charles E. Stewart	1846	1
Abner Doubleday	1842	25
General Reynolds	1843	10
Samuel P. Heintzelman	1826	18
Henry W. Benham	1837	1
Isaac J. Stevens	1839	1
General Rosecrans	1842	5
John G. Foster	1846	4
REBELS.		
Jeff. Davis	1828	23
Joseph E. Johnston	1829	19
Albert S. Johnston	1826	8
General Lee	1829	13
P. G. T. Beauregard	1838	2
G. A Smith	1842	8
Mansfield Lovell	1842	9
Humphrey Marshall	1832	42
Wm. J. Hardee	1838	26
Braxton Bragg	1837	5
S. B. Buckner	1844	11
General Van Dorn	1842	52

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.—The friends and admirers of Mr. George D. Prentice, who would testify their appreciation of the work he has done and is now doing in Kentucky, are in many of our Northern cities getting up clubs of subscribers to his paper. We have a club here in Chicago. Other cities have responded. And now we see 107 names for his Daily have been obtained in Pittsburgh, Pa., and the money sent forward, $707.

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST NEW YORK CITY.—After long litigation a verdict of $49,500 has been rendered against the city of New York and in favor of Jacob Sharp, who, after obtaining from the city a Wall street ferry privilege, ten years ago, found himself compelled to compromise a claim of Robert J. Walker, in an angle of the slip, which angle was essential to the full use of the ferry rights. The lease was originally at the rate of $20,000 a year, subsequently reduced to $5,000; and the verdict rendered leaves to the city a net profit of only five hundred dollars for ten years of one of its most valuable ferries. No wonder taxes are exorbitant in New York.

☞ Last May the Government loaned 5,000 stand of arms to the Philadelphia Home Guard. It is now calling them in, and the State authorities will make some other arrangement to arm the force.

☞ The estimated expenditure of the New York Metropolitan Police department, the next year, is put down at a little over two million dollars.

☞ The amount of forage issued by the Government daily for use in Washington and vicinity is of hay 215 tons; of grain 180 tons.

From Japan.

A letter from Kanagawa, dated July 31, communicates some additional particulars of interest to those already received; though the date is no later. News of the bombardment of Fort Sumter had reached Japan, and it was feared would produce evil effects, especially as no American vessel of war had visited those waters for seven months. It was supposed that the port of Kanagawa, though opened last January, would not finally be selected, on account of its insufficiency in depth of water.

Mr. Harris had been informed that an embassy would soon be sent to England, France and the other treaty powers. He was also requested to notify the Prussian government of the fact. This was regarded as a rejection of the application made for a treaty by Prussia. It is not yet known how the party would go or what would be selected as [illegible].

Mr. Harris, it is stated, was anxiously looking for the appointment of his successor as Minister to that country. He would probably make France his home after his return. This is questionable.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT, 8 miles from Annapolis, Md., October 20th, 1861.

You have been well aware that a grand naval expedition was about to sail from this point. As an old resident of Chicago, I take a few spare moments to give you a brief account of all that I know concerning it. The 8th Michigan Regiment was ordered from Washington, (where we had been but eight days in camp,) last week, and found at Annapolis a number of regiments, who are now on board the various vessels of the fleet, and we shall soon sail, Gen. Sherman in command. As to our destination, we know nothing, except that it will be southward. As nearly as I can estimate, about 20,000 men will compose the corps. The well known vessels, Vanderbilt, (Gen. Sherman's headquarters,) Daniel Webster, Ocean Queen, Great Republic, Atlantic, &c., &c., are already laden with men, horses, provisions and ammunition, and are all anchored within a mile of the Vanderbilt. I have just counted 15 of these large vessels, and several will join us on the way down the bay and at other points. "Doesticks" is with us as correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. The New York *Times* also has a correspondent with the expedition. Sherman's Battery, also the New York 79th, 6th Connecticut, 7th do., 50th Pennsylvania, the Roundheads (Pa.), 4th New Hampshire, 3d do., and many others, are with us. We are, so far as I can observe, in good health, though necessarily very much packed, there being, for instance, about 1800 men on the Vanderbilt, 7,000 barrels of flour full rations of hard bread, pork, &c., for fifteen days, with a large quantity of shot, shell, and ammunition. A few days will show us what particular work we are to engage in. If with your peculiar interest in the northwest, you have a vacant line for news from the sea coast, I shall be happy to post you an occasional word from the expedition.

While I was writing the last line, word comes into the saloon that Gen. Sherman is coming on board, and the return transport will bring to port this letter. When it reaches you we shall be well towards the South.

Long live the Republic! Yours,

SANDWICH.

Constitutional Convention—No. 9.

In number 8 of these series the idea was advanced that no person, nominated by a caucus, convention or mass meeting, should be eligible to the office to which he might be elected. The reasons why this amendment of the Constitution has been proposed, is:

1. That in the earlier days of the Republic our fathers were elected without being compelled to have an endorsement from caucuses or conventions. Washington was elected twice without opposition, and no convention or caucuses intervened. John Adams was in like manner elected. So was Jefferson on two different occasions. So Madison was twice elected. So of Monroe. Monroe at his last election received the unanimous vote of the Electoral College. The country during all of these elections were progressive; foreign wars was prosecuted successfully; the population increased; the finances of the nation were placed upon a firm basis, the territory of the nation was extended, commerce expanded, manufactures were inaugurated, and general prosperity existed. Why, upon the same principle, cannot the country continue to advance, without the aid of caucuses and conventions? The first caucus known to the history of the United States was the Congressional caucus which nominated William H. Crawford for the Presidency in 1824. The caucus system did not obtain a foothold until 1832, when Van Buren used it to effect his nomination to the Vice Presidency, at the time Jackson became a candidate for re-election. I repeat again, that inasmuch as the Federal Government was successful from 1789 to 1832 without the intervention of caucuses or conventions, the same results may be reproduced by ignoring or abolishing such means of nominating officers by the great political parties of the country.

2. Another illustration. From the organization of the Illinois Territory in 1809 until 1818, when Illinois became connected with the Federal Union, and from thence until the legislative session of 1835–6, we had no caucuses or conventions. Candidates were elected because of their integrity and fitness for the offices to which they aspired, or to which their friends called them. Illinois was never better represented in her councils than when this policy prevailed. Cannot the same state of official duty and responsibility again be inaugurated.

3. No County Conventions were held in Illinois until 1840. Prior to that time we had competent officers. Cannot the same state of public affairs exist again?

Thus much for precedents, National, State and county. Can parties harmonize without the intervention of caucuses and conventions? We answer, emphatically, Yes! and will give the reasons in the next number. ILLINOIS.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William E. Forster, the member of the English Parliament whose liberal and generous views of our war we have already published, is a young man, and took his seat in Parliament for the first time at the opening of the last session, representing the town of Bradford. He is a woolen manufacturer at Burley, a town about 10 miles from Bradford; he is a radical, not quite in favor of universal suffrage, but a very small rental qualification. The North has no warmer friend in England, in or out of Parliament, than Mr. Forster; his first motion there was in reference to our affairs, and he was prepared with a strong speech against Gregory's motion, but liberal Englishmen did not dare vote for Gregory, and did not want to vote against him; so the motion was withdrawn, and our advocate could not say what he had intended, and what would have done our cause good had he spoken. His father came to this country many years ago, on a mission from the Society of Friends in England, to the Governors of the Slave States, to petition them to abolish or ameliorate Slavery, and he died in Tennessee. Mr. Forster has made American Slavery and our laws on the subject a study for years, and there are few men in this country better informed on the Constitution of each of our States, particularly of the Slave States. Mr. Forster is married to a daughter of the late Dr. Arnold, the historian and head master of Rugby.

—Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky, has appointed John W. Finnell, to be Adjutant General of the State troops, vice Brown, resigned; W. A. Dudley, Quartermaster General, vice West; and Thomas N. Lindsey, Paymaster, vice Hodge. The latter (Hodge) has turned traitor against the Commonwealth.

—Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, has subscribed $2,000 to the national loan.

—Miss Florence Nightingale is so seriously ill as to preclude all hope of her recovery.

—The New York *Tribune* says:

"We learn that Major Robert Allen, lately appointed Quartermaster General, attached to the staff of Major General Fremont, was one of the squatters on the Mariposa estate, and resisted every effort of the proprietor of that estate for his rejection with unequaled bitterness and pertinacity. It would seem that he must have been appointed to his new position without any knowledge of this fact on the part of the Administration; for it can hardly be supposed that the War Department would intentionally have assigned to service on the staff of Gen. Fremont one of his worst enemies, unless, indeed, the intention was not to aid but to nullify any efforts of his in the service of his country."

—DeWitt C. Littlejohn of Oswego, nominated for re-election to the New York Legislature, has declined the honor. He has been a member for some seven years, and three or four times Speaker of the Assembly.

—The rebel Colonel Turner Ashby, killed at the Bolivar fight, was the Democratic Postmaster at Alexandria, Va., under President Buchanan.

—Col Justin Dimmick, lately in command at Fortress Monroe, has been transferred to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, where prisoners of war are hereafter to be accommodated.

—The court of inquiry which has been granted to Com. C. H. Poor, late of the frigate Brooklyn, upon the escape of the rebel steamer Sumter from New Orleans, is composed of Captains Shubrick, Stribling and Sands; Geo. N. Weston, Judge Advocate.

—The commissioned officers of the Onondaga Regiment (12th) of Syracuse, have unanimously chosen Hon. Geddes of that city for Colonel, in place of Walrath. Desertion has reduced the number from 780 to two or three hundred available men.

—The young Southerners in Europe, dependant upon their remittances to get along, are thrown into great distress by the war. The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* writes:

"One young man from Mobile, who is said to have an income of eight thousand dollars a year, is in the debtors' prison of Clichy, at the suit of the keeper of an "American bar-room." Another young man, of a wealthy family in Louisiana, has been obliged to enter a store as clerk, and still another has obtained employment in the office of an architect. But the hardest case of all which has come to his knowledge, is that of a young man from one of the Southern States, who, by the stoppage of the Southern mails, is left perfectly destitute here. But this is not the worst of it. He has been for some time engaged to be married to a young lady of Boston, and the happy event was set for the 15th of September. The time has passed, and the unhappy lover, with three thousand miles of briny ocean between him and his beloved, is living here upon the charity of his friends."

THE CENSUS OF CANADA.—The revised returns of the census of Canada, for 1861, give the following results:

Canada West	1,3[illegible]
Canada East	1,1[illegible]
Total	2,[illegible]

The population of the principal cities is as follows: Montreal, 90,[illegible]; Quebec, 51,1[illegible]; Toronto, 44,7[illegible]; Hamilton, 19,0[illegible]; Ottawa, 15,0[illegible]; Kingston, 13,7[illegible]; [illegible] 11,[illegible].

SOUTHERN KENTUCKY LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, October 22, 1861.

I am daily in expectation of having to write you the particulars of a railroad disaster in which several car loads of soldiers will be precipitated from the bridge into Rolling Fork River, and many drowned or killed. The hastily erected bridge at that stream already threatens the coming disaster. It is painful to cross it. A man draws a long breath when he knows the train is safely over. Crossing on Saturday, I heard several sighs of relief, and not a few audible "thank God." Justice, simple justice, would require us to "praise the bridge that carries us safely over." Passengers, however, appear to think the builder should have justice first, and incontinently to damn him.

I had imagined that the camp of General Ward, at Greensboro', afforded matters of more interest than that of General McCook, from which I last wrote, and on Saturday hurried to Lebanon, but found there was little prospect of a battle. I was advised to go to Campbellsville, and was furnished with a horse which, like the farmer's donkey, of the song, "wouldn't go." I slowly made my way to that point, where I was again satisfied there was no danger of an engagement. The fact is that the rebels have neither the disposition or the numbers to fight, and are content to be marauders and not soldiers.

Gen. Ward found on Wednesday last the rebels 2,500 strong, with a squadron of cavalry, were five miles distant, attempting to cross the southern stream of the Green River, and his reinforcements not coming up, he prepared to fall back to Campbellsville, to which point he ordered the reinforcements coming forward to march. Here he took a strong position southwest of the town, where I found him with about 2,500 men waiting for the enemy. He was encamped on the side of one of the many hills in that region, and had sent Col. Grider forward to examine the country. Col. Grider returned on Saturday, and reported that only the cavalry of the enemy had crossed Green River and entered the town after its abandonment. They had remained but a short time, and then the whole force had fallen back to Munfordsville. General Ward does not contemplate an attack and will resume his old position.

On my returning to the city I fell in with a friend who had just returned from the South, and who had penetrated the Federal lines at New Haven. He gave me some interesting information in regard to the South and the state of Buckner's army. In Richmond, a week since, the talk on the streets and in the political circles was the rumored withdrawal of all Confederate forces from Kentucky. The representations of Gen. Buckner, by which the rebel authorities were in the main induced to invade the State, have been shown to be false, and has lost them most of the confidence of the seceded States. The ultra disunionists—the sticklers for the doctrines of State rights and State sovereignty, under the lead of Gov. Brown of Georgia, and trumpeted by such organs as the Charleston *Mercury*, Richmond *Whig* and New Orleans *True Delta*, have built up a strong opposition party which is making itself felt and heard. So strong has this party become that its influence has reached and affected the army, and strong has been the opposition to entering Kentucky. The Georgia regiments positively refused to invade Kentucky, and the South Carolinians asserted that they would abandon the cause first. It is thus seen that the false doctrines are dividing the Government established upon them. Tennesseeans have been induced to enter Kentucky through fear of an invasion of their own State, while the Arkansas and Mississippi troops have been mainly induced by the same reasoning and same fears. Gov. Brown and his ultra doctrines find great favor among the rich planters, and in the army, while the weary at heart Union men in the Southern cities adhere to him, and clamor for a strict observance of the doctrine. "No consolidation" is a favorite cry among the people and the papers. The latter have shown, in a series of articles, how completely State lines are being obliterated, and how absolute is the control of the army. Much distress is being felt in all the Southern cities. The blockade which they laughed to scorn has proved too stringent for them. Their favorite schemes have all failed. The hope of capturing Washington has gradually died out, and the ability of their generals is questioned. Their scheme of privateersmen and a piratical navy has exploded. They have given up all hope of foreign interference, and the financial schemes of Alex. Stephens have all failed. The cotton loan affords them no money, and the winter prospects look gloomy indeed. The shinplasters with which the country is flooded will purchase nothing. The comforts of life cannot be had. The slaves are becoming a terror to their masters, and they seem to think each one is revolving in his mind whether he shall "eat or be eaten." The utmost care is taken that they shall not be allowed to meet in any considerable numbers. They are idle for want of work, and lounging about the plantations, are a terror to the lone women who are left there. In many parts of the country it is known the white men do not average two to a plantation. The negroes understand and appreciate the situation of affairs. The more ignorant are kept in terror by the representations of their masters in regard to the abolitionists, but those who read are a terror to the whites. The least information is denied to such, and newspapers denied them.

Of Gen. Buckner's army, my friend obtained but little information, save what he saw and heard. The most reckless and vindictive among the rebels are those from Kentucky. Their conversation betrays their extreme hatred of Louisville people and the city. They doom it to destruction and pillage. My informant heard many of them, whom he had known to be citizens of Louisville, speak of prominent families here, swearing what punishment they would inflict on the men, and how they would treat the women, naming many of the most beautiful of the many beautiful here. He saw old acquaintances barefooted and ragged among the motley crew. He was surprised to find the feeling existing among the Mississippi and Tennessee troops. They do their duty, as they say, "more in sorrow than in anger." They regret already the step, and would willingly retrace it. He estimates the entire force of Buckner at 6,000, and thinks there is certainly not more. There are instances of apparent destitution of clothing, but Bowling Green and Southern Kentucky have furnished a large amount of good clothing. But when the present supply is out, the demand cannot be answered satisfactorily. There is no convenient collector at Louisville.

Gentlemen have arrived here who left Lexington and Camp Dick Robinson yesterday noon and morning. Those from the latter place report that Dick Robinson—the ancient and honorable gentleman on whose farm the camp is situated, entered their rooms early on Tuesday morning, shouting that Gen. Zollicoffer had been routed, and giving "Glory to God and Col. Garrard." They report that the fight took place two miles beyond Rockcastle river, on the line of the turnpike road from Mount Vernon to London, where Col. Garrard, with about 3,300 men (not 1,200 as reported by telegraph), was strongly entrenched. The country in the vicinity of the battle is similar in character to Western Virginia. It may be imagined when I state that the artillery going to reinforce Col. Garrard made but three miles a day. The infantry were not able to reach him in time, though five or six hundred farmers with old Kentucky rifles and shot guns gathered in from the surrounding counties and sided in the defence. On the morning of Monday, at an early hour, the forces of Gen. Zollicoffer appeared in view and made preparations to storm the rough entrenchments. His force consisted of six regiments, none complete, numbering about 5000 men. The character of the country, however, forbade the engagement of the whole force at one time, and the first attempt to storm the entrenchments of Col. Garrard was made by a single regiment. Col. Garrard is represented to have restrained his men until the force had approached within a distance that would ensure the execution of every piece, when, at the word, the small pieces poured a deadly volley into the ranks of the enemy. The rebels instantly sought shelter in the woods, and the officers were engaged for some time in rallying them. It is thought that forty or fifty persons fell in the charge. Again the charge was made—this time in stronger force—but a second and third round is said to have again repulsed them. A third attack resulted in the same way, and the attacking force withdrew. It is said the rebel loss will reach 100 killed and 150 wounded. It is not thought that Gen. Zollicoffer will renew the attack, but will fall back to London, sixteen miles distant. The artillery, eighteen pieces, and two regiments of infantry have been pushed forward, and Col. Garrard will follow up the rebels, gradually advancing his position until he forces them to combat or a retreat. It is not intended to allow the rebel General an opportunity to entrench himself in the Kentucky mountains. We shall have clearer and more minute details to-morrow.

The Pennsylvania Brigade of three regiment and a battery, under the command of Gen. Negley, arrived here on Monday afternoon, and are now encamped, waiting transportation to Gen. McCook's army. It is composed of the 77th, 78th and 79th Pennsylvania regiments, under the respective commands of Cols. H. A. Hambright, Stambaugh and Sewell. The battery is commanded by a Captain who in Europe commanded a battery in the army opposed to Sigel. He praises Gen. Sigel very highly and appears to enjoy his triumphant and rapid advancement in the army of the United States.

Two regiments—an Indiana and Minnesota—have also arrived and gone into camp. A Wisconsin regiment is expected here in a day or two.

A meeting is to be held to-morrow by the ladies of this city to devise means to promote the comfort of the soldiers in camp there. The *Journal* of this morning has a long editorial calling on the ladies to attend this meeting, and yesterday had a "call" from an Indiana lady on the "Loyal Women of Kentucky," to take good care of Indiana's soldiers. Well, Kentucky ladies may take care of them. It is to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Minnesota men that they must look for safety from the Kentucky traitors who are in our midst. It is not at all likely that the Kentuckians in this region will do it.

[From the Louisville Journal, 23d.]

AFFAIRS AT GREENSBURG.

We have received a highly interesting letter from a correspondent at Campbellsville, Ky., in reference to the state of affairs in that region. The letter confirms us in the belief that there has been at no time any formidable rebel force at Greensburg. We are assured that after Gen. Ward had evacuated Camp Andy Johnson, near Greensburg, the place was visited by half a dozen rebels, who stole a number of mules and made their escape.

We have the most glowing accounts of the part taken by Col. Grider and his gallant five hundred men in the Greensburg affair. He was encamped with his train of nineteen wagons at Columbia, Adair county, when he received Gen. Ward's order to fall back with all his available force to his assistance. Col. Grider at once called the four hundred volunteers to accompany him to Greensburg, when, notwithstanding his men had just marched a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, over miserable roads, while many of them were without shoes and other articles of clothing, they unanimously consented to follow their gallant leader [illegible] Ward. It was with difficulty that [illegible] wagon [illegible] which was left at Columbia.

On Saturday night Col. B. H. Grider, in company with Dr. H. G. Twyman and Mr. James [illegible], of Greensburg alone and satisfied themselves that there was no enemy in the place. [illegible] court house, and on Sunday morning Col. Grider's [illegible] taken quiet possession of Greensburg, and [illegible] that they could hold it, without reinforcements, against any enemy that threatened to assail it.

Immediately after Col. Grider's return to his command an amount of money necessary to purchase an elegant sword was subscribed by his regiment, and the presentation was to take place at Campbellsville, before the departure of his regiment for the original place of rendezvous, near Tompkinsville, Monroe county.

It was reported to Col. Grider that the rebel Colonel, S. S. Stanton, with a force of several thousand, had, during the absence of Colonel G.'s command, marched upon his late camp, and that the traitors were still hovering about the vicinity awaiting the arrival of his train. Those who know the metal of which Col. Grider and his regiment are composed, will not entertain any fear that his train will ever fall into rebel hands. Colonel G.'s courage amounts almost to indiscretion, and he has under his command the very best fighting material from the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

THE GREEN RIVER BRIDGE.

We have already stated that the railroad bridge over Green river has been destroyed by the rebels, who sought by that means to delay the approach of the Federal troops. We have just learned that the bridge was destroyed under the direction of Frank Tryon, without the knowledge and against the wishes of the traitor Buckner. Tryon had been ordered to destroy the bridge upon an attempt being made by the Federal troops to effect a crossing. He became alarmed, however, upon hearing a false report to the effect that the Federals were approaching and near at hand, and caused the premature destruction of the structure. We have good reason to believe that Buckner is now engaged in repairing the damage done by the foolish and timid Tryon.

VOLUNTEERING IN KENTUCKY.

We learn from the Maysville *Eagle*, that, on Wednesday, a large meeting was held at Spy's Run, in Lewis county, which was addressed by the distinguished Congressman, Mr. Wadsworth, in that fervid and eloquent style so peculiar to himself. After the conclusion of Mr. Wadsworth's speech, a call was made for volunteers, when sixty-five stalwart mountaineers stepped forward, were sworn into the United States service for three years, and were marched into camp.

INTERESTING FROM REBELDOM.

Union Men in Norfolk and Richmond.

[From the Baltimore Patriot, 23d.]

We have had an opportunity of conversing with several persons, just arrived from the interior of the Southern States, some of whom left rather than take the oath of allegiance to the new Confederacy, and others, because their business was broken up by reason of adhering to their allegiance. One of these parties left Richmond, where he had been since February, on Thursday last, and spent Friday in Norfolk. He informed us that there was still a fierce enthusiasm seeming to pervade the Secessionists throughout the South, women and children, as well as men; they have confidence in their ability to maintain their position; that there were, to his personal knowledge, many Union men in Richmond and in Norfolk especially; that the counties of Eastern Virginia, as well as the towns, were swarming with soldiers; that almost every man wore a uniform, and was attached to some military organization; that the troops were in many cases ragged, and in very few cases uniformed; that their clothes were of homespun, dyed with the walnut bark, or some similar substance, to secure something like uniformity of color among those of the same company; that they were very badly off for shoes, had very few blankets, still fewer tents, and were well armed only in certain places, as at Manassas, and in part of Tennessee, having brought each man his squirrel gun or fowling piece, with such fixtures as he could provide at home.

Certain medicines were very scarce, and some it was impossible to obtain. Calomel was worth fifty cents an ounce, and hardly any to be had at Richmond. Quinine, there was none to be had at any drug store there on Wednesday. Ipecacuanha and idoine of potassium, and opium particularly, were almost unattainable. He found some opium at Norfolk, but neither of the others.

The Tredegar iron works were said to be turning out one large gun a day. The armories were busy, and as guns were much needed, as fast as they could be manufactured, they were sent to their troops. In Richmond there was not much disorderly behavior in the streets, and no drunkenness, that he saw, among the soldiers. Among the operatives and mechanics especially the Union feeling was strong; but no one could dare to give expression to it. The Union men, however, knew each other, and were objects of suspicion to those who ruled and those who upheld them. The knowledge that a man still adhered to the Union was sufficient to deprive him of employment and take away custom from his store. Many Union men who could get away had left, but the great mass, of course, could not get off, and they were waiting in hope, the arrival of the Federal armies to release them from the oppression which was exercised over them.

The Union men would undoubtedly join the United States flag as soon as it could be displayed among them. Thousands would flock to it who now were silenced, and who now were actually forced to bear arms against it. What was the relative actual strength of the parties there it was impossible to say. No test could be had—no election held under present circumstances in these States would afford any evidence, even if it were possible, to run a Union candidate. None such could show himself, nor would it be safe for any voter to vote for such. The disunionists well know this, as well as the fact that there are thousands of Union men, and their fear of allowing those Union men to find out their own strength, causes them to forbid and crush out any attempt at a demonstration.

The secessionists were, in many places in the interior, beginning to be entirely sick of this state of affairs. Coffee, fifty cents a pound—hardly any hotel now gave coffee—some had tea: that, too, was high. Bacon, twenty-five cents a pound; salt, eight dollars a sack; flour, eight and nine dollars a barrel.

In North Carolina, where one of the parties with whom we conversed had been staying some months, wheat was worth in a country store about eighty-five to ninety cents a bushel, and the storekeeper told a farmer, in his hearing, that shortly it would be a bushel of wheat for a pound of coffee. Gold and silver never seen. Bank notes of the different States, and "Confederate" money, of the denomination of five dollars and upwards—all change consisted of "shinplasters" and corporated promises to pay five and ten cents (when $5 was presented) in Virginia money.

In the western and mountainous region of North Carolina, and especially in East Tennessee, Union men dared still to gather together and speak out, except in those points which were closely occupied by Jeff. Davis's "minions."

In Northern Alabama, too, about Huntsville, and in Northeastern Mississippi, *as well as among the largest planters* along the river, the Union feeling was rife and strong; and he had heard one man say at a "gathering" that "if he could only see the old Stars and Stripes he would cry for joy."

One account gave 13,000 men in and around Norfolk, and 110,000 at and about Manassas. Another account stated that the Quartermaster at Norfolk served out 38,000 rations daily. It was quite impossible to know anything exactly of position or number. The Confederates did not allow the newspapers to publish any thing. The movements on our side were known almost immediately at Richmond—how, unless through secret traitors and spies in Government offices, he could not tell—and a perfect confidence was felt that they had secured and would maintain their independence. The fleet now assembling at Hampton Roads gave great uneasiness to the secessionists, and they are alarmed and perplexed. Such are the main points of the statement, which seem to us very fair and candid, and reliable as coming from men who had neither interest nor wish to state other than facts.

Charles Sumner on the Rebellion.

We find in the Boston *Traveller* a brief sketch of Charles Sumner's discourse on the rebellion, delivered as the opening lecture of Fraternity course in Boston on Friday evening:

After speaking of the origin of the war, he continued in substance as follows: Thus from the beginning was slavery at the bottom of the conspiracy, and also at every stage of the efforts to arrest it. Secession and concession both had their root in slavery. But the conspirators acted rationally and logically. Such is slavery that it cannot exist except where it possesses the government. The small minority of slavemasters have aroused and organized this rebellion; first, through the concentration and intensity of the pecuniary interest which they represent; and, secondly, because it is among political phenomenon that revolutions are carried by minorities. Here Mr. Sumner referred to the pamphlet of Condorcet, and the debate in the British Parliament upon it, asserting the French revolution was carried by fewer than twenty men, and on this grounding an appeal to the Parliamentary reformers of England. This traitorous minority is now arrayed in battle; but it is all in the name of slavery, and for the sake of slavery, and the bidding of slavery. The words exposing the profligate favorite of the English monarch—the famous Duke of Buckingham—were strictly applicable to slavery:

"Who rules the Kingdom? The King.
Who rules the King? The Duke.
Who rules the Duke? The Devil."

These may now be altered—

"Who rules the rebel states? The President.
Who rules the President? Slavery.
Who rules Slavery?"

"The latter question Mr. Sumner did not answer; but he went on to show that slavery was the ruling idea of the rebellion; and also that, owing to the peculiar condition of the slave States at this moment, it is, if we may credit their boasts, actually strengthened and reinforced by slavery. He then touched upon the evils which slavery has brought upon us—showing that it is the author of everything. Does the mother mourn a son in the flower of his days cut down upon the distant battle field which he moistens with his youthful, generous blood?—let her know that slavery dealt the blow which took at once his life and her peace. Mr. Sumner then met the cry that the war came, not from slavery, but from anti-slavery; and he showed that the early Christians had been misrepresented just as the Republicans and Abolitionists are misrepresented now."

☞ There are now over eighteen hundred contrabands at Fortress Monroe.

[From the New York Ledger.]

OUR COUNTRY'S CALL.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Lay down the axe; fling by the spade;
Leave in its track the toiling plow;
The rifle and the bayonet blade
For arms like yours were fitter now;
And let the hands that ply the pen
Quit the light task, and learn to wield
The horseman's crooked brand, and rein
The charger on the battle field.

Our country calls; away! away!
To where the blood-stream blots the green.
Strike to defend the gentlest sway
That Time in all his course has seen.
See, from a thousand coverts—see
Spring the armed foes that haunt her track;
They rush to smite her down, and we
Must beat the banded traitors back.

Ho! sturdy as the oaks ye cleave,
And moved as soon to fear and flight,
Men of the glade and forest! leave
Your woodcraft for the field of fight.
The arms that wield the axe must pour
An iron tempest on the foe;
His serried ranks shall reel before
The arm that lays the panther low.

And ye who breast the mountain storm
By grassy steep or highland lake,
Come, for the land ye love, to form
A bulwark that no foe can break.
Stand, like your own gray cliffs that mock
The whirlwind, stand in her defence:
The blast as soon shall move the rock
As rushing squadrons bear ye thence.

And ye whose homes are by her grand
Swift rivers, rising far away,
Come from the depth of her green land
As mighty in your march as they;
As terrible as when the rains
Have swelled them over bank and bourne,
With sudden floods to drown the plains
And sweep along the woods uptorn.

And ye who throng, beside the deep,
Her ports and hamlets of the strand,
In number like the waves that leap
On his long murmuring marge of sand,
Come, like that deep, when, o'er his brim,
He rises, all his floods to pour,
And flings the proudest barks that swim,
A helpless wreck against his shore.

Few, few were they whose swords of old
Won the fair land in which we dwell;
But we are many, we who hold
The grim resolve to guard it well.
Strike for that broad and goodly land,
Blow after blow, till men shall see
That Might and Right move hand in hand,
And glorious must their triumph be.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

A Messenger to General Fremont—Battles Looked For.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, October 24, 1861.

It is reported that a messenger arrived here last evening from Washington, and left on a special train on the Pacific Railroad for Gen. Fremont's head quarters. Some think he carried the documents for Fremont's removal, but is more than probable that he carried to him some special instructions. A special train is known to have gone up last night.

The bodies of Major Gavitt, Capt. Hyman and private McClean, arrived this morning, and will be forwarded on to Evansville this evening. Gavitt was shot in the head and through the side, and Hyman in the stomach. McClean's wound was on the top of his head.

Nothing definite is known in regard to Fremont's movements, though circumstances tend to show that his forces are on the eve of a great and bloody battle.

Another battle is looked for in the southeast, as our forces at last accounts were in rapid pursuit of the fleet-footed rebels under Jeff. Thompson.

Opinion of the Richmond Whig (Anti-Davis Paper) on the War.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 1861.

The Richmond *Whig*, a copy of which has been received here, in an editorial on the war, says: "All the indications point to a long war." After commenting on what it terms the safer policy of acting on the defensive, which has been adopted by the rebel Generals, a policy which the editor fails to appreciate, and showing the supremacy the Federal forces have gained, threatening the whole coast, and able to assail at any point the extended frontier of the South, the following declaration of despair is uttered:

"The possibility of our success is not within range of accident. To prevent our subjugation or extermination is all we can hope for. We have no skill in strategy and know nothing of the means at the command of our Generals. But, if this is all that is left us, we had as well be looking out for terms of submission; and the sooner the better. An endless war, which affords no opportunity for either victory or revenge, is a bootless undertaking. The Southern people who have offered themselves and their all for the prosecution of this war, and have placed implicit confidence in the men invested with its conduct, have looked for something better. It is not to be denied that a sense of unqualified distrust is gradually supplanting this generous confidence; that a suspicion is gaining ground that all the advances of our position have not been profited by as might have been; that the war has not been prosecuted with the vigor and energy demanded by the emergency. We hear muttering complaints apart from those connected with the quartermaster, commissary and medical departments, growing out of the appointment of so many civilians to high command. Many of these appointments have filled the country with apprehensions of disaster."

Gen. McClellan and his Enviers.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, 23d.]

History records no instance of great merit, such as that which the commander of the Army of the Potomac has displayed, without also recording the envy it has excited and the rivalry which it has induced. We have had occasion, within a recent period, to reproach certain of our contemporaries for an inclination, by "faint praise," to injure the great confidence of the army in Gen. McClellan. There are indications not to be misunderstood, that he is the object of envious suspicion to certain narrow-minded but powerful individuals in Washington, and that there are even rumors of a design to curtail his command, cripple his powers and repress his wondrous energies. Can this be? Is it possible that such a spirit really exists?

We recur to his magic touch in Virginia, transmuting the base metal of demoralized new troops into the gold of a real army. We dwell upon the fact that his soldiers know him and love him with a devotion like that which Napoleon excited among the army of Italy. We find him cheerfully bearing a burden of responsibility which would crush any but a giant of military genius, and strength; and we ask, with astonishment what can warrant such a course? He has done so much—trust him to the end.

It is the battle of the staffs. Around the old hero, General Scott, is collected an able body of officers, condemned to comparative inactivity, and looking with envious eyes upon their neighbors of McClellan's staff. The mischief which is found for comparatively idle hands to do, assumes this form: McClellan is erected into a rival in the art of war and in command, and upon these sides the parties are beginning to form. But they count without their host; there is a larger party still. The nation is looking on with eager and interested eyes. They want, to quote the lines of Byron:

"They want a hero (an uncommon want,
Since every day or two brings forth a new one!)"

And McClellan, in the words of a greater than Byron,

"Hath borne his faculties so meek—hath been
So clear in his great office—"

has so elicited the commendation of friend and foe alike, that the people of this country have taken him for their hero. They will take the matter into their own hands, and express in thunder tones their disapprobation of military cliques or civic adversaries, who would now, from unworthy motives, refuse to allow his well digested plans to receive their consummation. If such causes have operated in favor of Fremont, let them reason *a fortiori* in the case before us.

The Marshal Duke of Ragusa, himself a fighting man and an able commander, after enumerating great Generals, and dwelling with enthusiasm upon the rare combination of rarer qualities which they have displayed, closed with the following emphatic words: "Let the Government give the command of its armies to him whom it deliberately considers the worthiest, and then let it accord, to the General of its choice, confidence 'without reserve.'" This is more than a military apothegm; it is such sound sense that one must be maddened by jealousy, or lost to all the claims of patriotism, to deny or ignore it.

Degrading Punishment in the Army.

Some Washington humanitarians are weeping over the humiliation laid on a dragoon for having stolen back from a brother soldier the money he had given him for a watch. Said dragoon had his manhood insulted by being marched around the camp, under ball, chain and the label "Thief," every other hour of the twenty-four, for thirty days, and then marched out to a tune more merciful than the verdict of a jury: for, while pronouncing him a rogue, it consigns him to freedom instead of to a jail. The mercy-mongers express no sympathy for his physical injuries, but for his *mental sufferings*—his *moral degradation*. Now, the soldier's vulnerable point, of all points, is the sense of honor; and, if that be too weak to restrain him privately from crime, the only way, both to reach him and to save others from contagion by his example, or injury from similar crimes, is to publicly disgrace his honor.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FALL AND WINTER OPENING OF MILLINERY.
Ladies will remember that to-day and to-morrow are opening days at MRS. CARY'S, 90 Lake street, Opposite the Tremont House.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS—GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE, &c. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 60 South Wells Street, (Lloyd's Block.) Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of [illegible] JOHN A. LIGHTHALL.

NEWS DEALERS, ATTENTION!—We have made arrangements whereby we can supply the Trade hereafter with
Chicago Dailies at Office Prices,
AND NO CHARGE MADE FOR PACKING.
NEW YORK WEEKLIES, FOREIGN PERIODICALS,
And all Goods in our line forwarded promptly at the Lowest Wholesale Prices.
☞ All orders must be accompanied with the cash.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
500 Bales
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales	Stark Sheeting	11½c.
50 "	Lawrence Sheeting	11½c.
50 "	Appleton do.	11½c.
50 "	Indian Head do.	11½c.
50,000	Stark Mill Bags,	$27.50 per hundred.
20,000	Lewiston Bags,	$25.50 do.
15,000	Cohoes Bags,	$26.00 do.
15,000	Manchester Bags,	$24.50 do.
20,000	Ozark Bags,	$23.50 do.
50 Cases	Merrimac Prints,	9½c.
25 "	American Print Works,	8½c.
25 "	Richmond Works,	9c.
50 "	Bleached Muslin,	Under Price
20 "	Cotton Flannels,	
20 "	Denims,	
20 Bales	Stripe and Tick,	
300 "	Batts,	
25 Cases	American De Laine,	17 to 19 cts.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, SHAWLS, SILKS, ALSO, THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, BEDDING AND FEATHERS.
P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. T. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Are now receiving from their manufactories at AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O., THEIR FALL STOCK OF
SADDLE, HARNESS AND Carriage Materials,
Which, together with a complete assortment of Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Springs and Axles,
THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR CASH At Prices that will not be Undersold
HAYDEN, KAY & CO. Have always on hand the largest assortment of PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND Oak and Hemlock HARNESS LEATHER, Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c., Which, together with everything pertaining to the SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE, They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

MONEY SAVED.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., WILL SELL Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Bleached Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, &c., AT A SMALL ADVANCE FROM OLD PRICES. Another Case of those choice SHAKER FLANNELS, Just opened. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, Ship Chandlers,
SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN Twines and Cordage.
243 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c. &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, &c.
SAILS, TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c., Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell these justly celebrated Tent in the following States and Territories, viz:—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. GEO. F. FOSTER. C. N. HARDENBERGH.

"Stand Up for Uncle Sam, My Boys."
A spirited and capital SONG FOR THE TIMES. BY GEO. F. ROOT.
Price ... 25 Cents.
Just published by Root & Cady 95 Clark-st., Chicago.

GRAIN BAGS OF EVERY KNOWN BRAND, AT NEW YORK PRICES, AT THE Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago. 157

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the FESTIVAL CHIMES,
Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus [illegible]. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 93 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. [illegible]

SORGHUM SYRUP BARRELS. 1000 No. 1 Molasses Barrels For sale by [illegible] BENDER & CO.

CANDLES.—Grocers and others in want of BARRETT'S STEARIC LIGHTS, [illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO'S, L. CORNELL & CO'S,
SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES FROM $35 to $90.
WILCOX & GIBBS PATENT. WILCOX & GIBBS PATENT.
4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.
The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can use the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction. Every machine GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years. Send two stamps for Samples and Circular or call and see them in operation. Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 211, Chicago, Ill.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS OF Edward P. Allis & Co., (Formerly Decker & Seville.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description. EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL. 153 & 155 Lake Street.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, Cloaks and Cloaking, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, Also, DOMESTICS.
We are selling the above at the very Lowest Prices. W. R. WOOD & CO.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS. HERRING'S SAFE Again True to its Trust.
ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 20th, 1861.
Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago, Ill. GENTS:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 8th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 4 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours, J. P. FURNALD.
The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

108 LAKE STREET. 108 LAKE STREET.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store. Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
The Finest Stock of FANCY GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS, FANCY TOYS, FOR SALE LOW, FOR SALE LOW, At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, 108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS, SUCCESSORS TO WADSWORTH & WELLS, Manufacturers and Jobbers of BOOTS AND SHOES, 58 & 60 Lake Street.
OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE. Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

PRICES REDUCED. 100 Bbls. Oil, KIERS' BEST, FOR SALE BY POPE & SLOCUM, No. 122 CLARK STREET.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.
SONTAGS, HOODS, CAPS, SLEEVES, SKATING CAPS, MITTENS AND LEGGINGS, Zephyr Worsteds, Canvass, Chenille and Silk, Head Dresses, Woolen Hosiery, MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS, Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.
We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS, BIRD CAGES, TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN, Soaps and Perfumery, and YANKEE NOTIONS For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES. BARNUM BROS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side. Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, [illegible] White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. [illegible]

GREAT CARPET HALL. HOLLISTER & WILKINS, 135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND RUGS, Curtain, Furnishing, and Upholstery Goods. We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS. HOLLISTER & WILKINS, GREAT CARPET HALL, 135 & 137 Lake St. UP STAIRS.

BANK NOTE LIST. W. W. WRIGHT & [illegible], DEALERS IN Exchange, Gold and [illegible]. LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS. PAR. DISCREDITED. [illegible]

LOAN AGENCY. Collection and Insurance [illegible] L. D. OLMSTED & CO. [illegible]

STOVES! STOVES! [illegible] Sanford's Gas Burning [illegible] Office Stoves [illegible]

TO INVENTORS [illegible] ROBERT W. [illegible]

Special Notices.
☞ Diptheria and Croup.—[illegible]
☞ Jayne's Ague Mixture is an [illegible] Fever and Ague. [illegible] Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture [illegible]
☞ A Friend in Need. Try DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT [illegible]
☞ For the cheapest and best [illegible]
☞ Wanted.—To all Seeking [illegible]
☞ Dr. Ives' Hair Color and [illegible]

Co-Partnership Notices.
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of W. B. YOUNG & CO. [illegible]
ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE [illegible]
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN [illegible]
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP [illegible]
J. M. STINE would respectfully [illegible] WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS At the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs [illegible]

Music Stores.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street. [illegible] At the Lowest New York Prices.
REMOVAL. A. JUDSON HIGGINS [illegible] 95 Washington, between Clark and [illegible]

Hats, Caps and Furs.
FURS! FURS! FURS! J. & A. HERZOG, Practical Furriers and dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS [illegible]
RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY FURS. [illegible] BEEBE'S SILK HATS. [illegible] THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., Furriers and Manufacturers, 107 Randolph Street [illegible]

Dentists' Cards.
W. ALBAUGH, DENTIST [illegible]

Intelligence Offices.
NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE [illegible]
OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE [illegible]

GREAT CARPET HALL.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS AND RUGS,

Curtain, Furnishing, and Upholstery Goods.

We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 & 137.....Lake St......135 & 137

UP STAIRS.

BANK NOTE LIST OF WRIGHT & BROTHER, Dealers in Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes, No. 20 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS. PAR.

DISCREDITED. … UNCURRENT. … WISCONSIN CURRENCY. …

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN B…

LOAN AGENCY, Collection and Insurance Office —OF— L. D. OLMSTED & CO. Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

PRODUCE ON COMMISSION. … REFERENCES: …

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!

Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters. … GREAT FUEL SAVERS, AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN. Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves. … PARLOR STOVES, Office Stoves, Box Stoves … GENERAL DEALERS IN HOUSEKEEPING … ALLEN & DALTON'S Mammoth Housekeeping …

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES. A CARD. … ROBERT W. FENWICK …

Medical Notices.

… and Croup.—For …

Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. …

Fever and Ague.

… Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture …

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT …

For the cheapest and best Hair … go to A. GREWALDT, … Lake street …

Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. … J. H. JOHNSON, … P. O. Box 4253.

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative …

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of W. B. YOUNG & CO. … W. B. YOUNG, WM. B. WILLARD, JOSEPH A. WARE. Chicago, Oct 17th, 1861.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. …

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN … ANDREW SCHALLER.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—… MAX KRAMER. Chicago, August 1st 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS At the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs, And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

99.....South Clark Street......99

… At the Lowest New York Prices. Post Office Box 3404.

REMOVAL.—A. JUDSON HIGGINS has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to 95 Washington, between Clark and Washington streets. … A. JUDSON HIGGINS.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—J. & A. HERZOG, Practical Furriers and dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS. … REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE. … J. & A. HERZOG, 122 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS. … BEEBE'S SILK HATS. … AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., Furriers and Manufacturers, 157 Randolph Street.....Chicago, Ill. …

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, …

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. … 133 DEARBORN STREET. …

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. No. 273 WASHINGTON STREET. …

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON New York, FOR SALE BY …

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, …

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, … Clark street. Post Office Drawer 6139.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK. No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 8th, 1861.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$500,000 of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan … J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR, Exchange Bank Building, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE —AND— Collection Office, BURKAM & SONS, 17 Dearborn Street, Chicago. BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois.

THE UNION BANK, BENTON.

Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO. Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, … JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above.

E. K. WILLARD & CO., Corner Lake and Clark street.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets......Chicago, Ill. …

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA. …

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. EXCHANGE on LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Incorporated..........February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS. … SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. … E. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 2 Clark Street..........Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," … GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, … BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. … Bags of Every Description. …

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 273 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. … HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 22 inches to 40 inches wide. …

Educational.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The Misses LANE & BAKER would announce that their School will re-open On MONDAY, Oct. 28th, …

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. …

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. …

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861.

MR. SPROWLE IN WASHINGTON.

He has a Purpose—A Post Master—Arrival at Washington—Applies for an Army Contract—Loses sight of his Peas—Delays of Freight—… Railroad … Discourseth on "Shiftlessness"—Baggage Master—…

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

Mr. Editor:

I'm here to Washinton for a purpose, and I dont deny it. Not that I hadnt no business to home which it isnt what all can say who spends their time layin round here. I think the Lord that Edad Sprowle knows wich side his bread is buttered on and that the grass for that there butter aint growed nigh the Potomac. But I hav a purpose.

In my place to home I'm a western man, I am, from a right smart chance further east, but emmygrated early. I've enough to do, the Lord knows, and Sairy Jane, that's my wife, sez she:

"Edad Sprowle, you stay away from Washintun. Thairs enuff thar now pesterin Mister Lincun's life outen him, an cloggin the wheels of government. "Sprowle," sez she, "you stay to hum."

Which I didn't do it. She's a sensible woman. Deacon Price's second daughter; cum of good stock you see. But I had a purpos. Sez I, "I don't ask nothin of Mr. Lincon. Bizness is bizness though, and some things may be done as well as others. I don't want no post office, no custom house. Vittles don't spile when I'm round, and I don't need to travvle for my health and go a forrin missionary, not one of them that you see in Sunday School books teaching little niggers to read under palm trees, but your furrin plenipopenitentiairys, of course.

But an idea struck me. Heres our army on the Potomic, livin in tents, here one day, gone the next. An the great question, next to clothing, is vittles. What are they to live on? Do you know the virtoos of split pea soop? Carry a pocket full of it and you have your meals for two days, rashuns they call 'em. That's what I call light potable food. Burn 'em and grind 'em, you have better coffee than the averig. Chaw 'em raw and no man can die nor come nigh it. Not but what they're best according to directions as soop.

This was the idee that struck me, "hit me foul," as Ebenezer sez. I'll git the contrack for split peas for the army on the Potomic, as sure as my relatives come from Pensylvany. So I cum here. I'm honester in tellin this than some. On the cars comin I talked considerable with men I met; allers was fond of makin acquaintances. Singular, nearly every one said he was comin to Washington jest to look round, and hadn't no bizness, nothin at all. Well, arter a while the same chap would tell in a seeking way that his friends was all sich abed and dyin of grief all along of his unwillinness to accept a fat chunk of sumthin; that he had a hull satchel full of letters to help him to try to get either a offis or contrack. Not that he wanted it himself, but because his friends wouldn't be happy without he had it. I tell you, the older I grow and the nearer I git to Washington, the sublimist of specticles is the self sacrifice some fellers have mail for their friends.

I'm honester than that. I come right out. Sez I, gentlemen, any of you want to contrack to furnish split peas for our glorious army? any of you do it better an cheaper than Edad Sprowle? any of you got better peas? any of you honest, as capable, as Jefferson sez, in a possie that accidentally got struck out of the Constitution he writ, in the squabble in stowin the nigger into it. If any there be that can beat me, sho me the man. Let there be honest competing about it, I haint no objections to sich.

Well, I put up sixteen bags of split peas, and shipped 'em by railroad, puttin my things into my satchel and comin myself.

Them sixteen bags of peas haint got here yet. I've been here two weeks now, goin on three, and a precious time I've had of it. I've made a pendulum of myself, swingin between the War Department at one end of the avenoo, and the depo down to the other. And that's all the clock work there is to it, as I see.

Somebody made a song and wrote

"The Army and Navy forever."

I hain't tried the navy yet, though split peas wouldn't be bad on shipboard, but if it's as long as gitting army matters along it would take two "forevers." But I must tell you how I arrived here.

Little the meanest railroad cars this side of Baltimore, only one track at that. We come to the depot. A large red headed man bawled out, "Willard's, goin right up!" "That's me," sez I, "please to put my satchil on board," handin it to him, which he slightly turned up his nose at. I got into the bus an away we went. I always go to Willard's at Washington. Everybody does. It's got to be a habit. Some stop there, but all take the bus for Willard's. I generally stop at the Widow Wimple's, but it woodn't do to say it at the depot. At Willard's I sez to the young man at the bar, "Can you giv me a light an airy room up two flights, front side, with gas?" He looked at me. He had his hair parted slick into the middle and held his head just as if one hair either way would make him lopsided for life. He looked at my name and satchil and sez he, "Mr. Sprowle can give you some place by'm by, but think all our front rooms are full." I looked him straight in the eye. Sez I, "Young man I've been nigher Heavin in this house than in any other place on earth, and where it's human stairs to climb I don't like it. Tell all my friends I jest stop round to Widow Wimple's," and off I went, the young man lookin after me. If I git the contrack,—but not to anticipate.

Havin got settled, "Bizness is bizness," sez I, and at it I went. I went to the Department and filed my papers, includin a little paper of split peas, all I had, and a botill of soop of the same to show the consistency as Ebenezer sez, about all the consistency too I seen here in some quarters, which is a jewel in a toad's eye, consistency is, and room enough for it.

Then I went to the depot. My sixteen bags of split-peas hadn't come. Went to Willard's and spent the day in cypherin out plans with a little chunkid fellow I found there, who said he'd got the ear of high quarters. If he has, he's got a full supply of ears in some respects. Next mornin I was at the Department again, and then to the depot. An so on for a week.

At one end of the Avenoo the baggage-master got all fired saucy, which ain't so far from the fact at the other end of the Avenue, where one clerk referred me to another, and which to tother and round again, until among 'em they lost my little paper of split peas, all I had, and here I was in a pretty go. I'd nothin' then to do but to tend to the other end of the Avenoo, and I'd enough of it at that.

Sez I to the baggagemaster, "Stranger, I don't want to use no violent terms, but here 'tis, I'm several shilling a day out and doin' nothin' all along of them split peas, sixteen bags marked 'E. S.' Edad Sprowle's, my name. I'm ruined if they don't come." "Go to the devil," sez he—his exact words. I see he was a good natured feller at heart, but I've seen the time when a fight would have had just such a short notis as that, but bizness is bizness, and I thought I'd mollify him. I told him the circumstances, and how they'd lost my little sample up to the War Department, and I'd nothing to show till my sixteen bags cum to hand.

We talked it over, the baggage-master and I, and I stood him a little treat and he let me into things that surprised me. Sez he, "Mr. Sprowle, you're a gentleman, an' I know'd it by a remark you made about treating." (We took only cider.) Sez he, "We've only a single track road, and what can we do? The Potomic is nigh onto as good as closed for them as isn't bum proof, and freight is cumin' onto us powerful. My heart's nearly broke, seein' the grief of sich as you. But what can we do?"

"*Shifless*," sez I, an' I meant it.

Sez he, settin' down his cider very hard, an' his dander risin' aperiently, "Mr. Sprawl," sez he.

"Sprowle," sez I, mildly like.

"Well, do you intend that 'ere remark for me?" and the crowd got round us as he spoke, and the Provo Marshal's guard, who'd been lookin' into the doorway likely wishin' he had a nip, begun to grow fierce. I'm not a fightin' man, and its Ebenezer's joke. My errand here is—peas. So I took the opportunity to set the baggage-master right, and address a mixed Washington crowd.

Sez I, "when I say *shifless* I mean *shifless*, and it 'tain't your baggage-master. But here, 'tis this shiftlessness in high quarters. Somebody's to blame. I'm out several shillings a day. The Government is out of pocket hundreds of thousands in the same time, all along of a shiftlessness that isn't even common yankee gumption.

"Here's Washinton, that's been pilin' in troops and horses and troopers, acres on 'em, of both. Here we've got an army, and we've been doin' a smashin' war business with only a single track railroad connection with anywhere. When Jabez built his mill, he built a good loggin' road to it, an' there wa'nt no foolin' with single tracks, no waitin' for tother man's bob sleds to turn out when you was on your way down with a big log. But here's Baltimore tied to Washington, and this here city and army fastened to the country where they get forage and feed with a railroad no better than the Bittlechunk Air Line, where trains run only every other day, and stop over night at turn-outs."

The rest I said I shall put in another letter.

EDAD SPROWLE.

SECOND LETTER.

Mr. Sprowle continueth his discourse on "Shiftlessness"—The old Department Clerk—"What would you do?"—Mr. Sprowle's opinion of some things and others—An end to mistaken security—The people are watching—A reckoning day must come.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

MR. EDITOR:—Sez I, continuing to the baggageman and the Washington crowd, "I'm sufferin' powerful for my sixteen bags of split peas marked "E. S.," but there's plenty of us the same way. Here's traders and sutlers I know has had barrels of rotten apples and vegetables delivered to 'em six weeks outen New York and Philadelphia. Here's hosses on side tracks sufferin' for fodder, and waitin' for a chance to come down. Here's my split peas, and the army losin' time in seein' 'em introduced."

"What would you do?" squeaked a little feller, with collar marks all over him. His ears were reg'lar pen racks, and though one side of his head was gray, he'd wiped his pens in the other till he'd kept the color of … Andrew Jackson … the world.

…

But all this is an episode. Here stood the little chap in his pen wiper hair asking me "what would you do?" It's likely I may be round here some time. I can't make no progress until my sixteen bags of split peas ain't come. I suspect some feller at the Department stole my little paper I submitted containing all the sample I had. I've got to wait. An talking of waitin, here's fellers that have waited an waited ever since Mr. Lincun's time. Astonishing what patience they has.

"They're faithful they're kind,
But they didn't drive an away."

One feller told me with tears in his eyes that he was outen pocket five months board an wash an no progress. He goes to levees regular and to see Mr. Lincun and then to the Department and if he ain't a "setter and larrier" then there ain't none. I pity the fellers from the bottom of my heart. I've got to wait some time I reckon, but bizness is bizness. I ain't askin for no offis and I can wait, and if I have time to make a few observations and you choose to permit 'em why well an good.

All this is an episode. I switched off tellin you how I stood in the crowd around Washington depot with the little feller in the pen wiper hair asking me,

"*What would you do?*"

Sez I to him, "I'll tell you sez I though that's a great morril question." Sez I "you in your poison with lent Daniel Lambert represent one side of this question. You're an exponent."

"A what?" sez he bristling up.

"I don't mean no offence" sez I "and its no allusion to your size, but we are both of us exponents. I represent the great people that pays the bills, grows and cuts the fodder, sends our sons to feller sojerin, gives up our husbands and fathers and sweethearts to the chances of camps an battle. There ain't no hanging back in us. We giv up all. We said take millions of money and a million of our boys and squash the rebellion of Jeff. Davis flat. We did it out of love for the flag. The old queens arms want some of em rusted out that our grandaires used in '76. We had the same love of country that they had, when you come to dig down to it, and them guns at Sumter made the dirt fly I tell you."

"Now you represent our servants, the Government. That's what I meant by exponent. You're the men we set to work months ago at this matter, and though the meetin' aint done, not by a long shot, and it aint time to call for the Secretary's report, we feel so anxious that we have to look and see what you're doin'."

"Keep it to yourself, little feller," sez I, "if you know anything that ought not to get to Jeff Davis's private ears—those, I mean, in the land service. I don't want no contraband news, and 'il help you hang reporters as steals it—of which I've more to say, but *there's this to be said and reported on now*. You ask me what I would do. Look at me, little feller. My present sufferin' is all along of sixteen bags of split peas, not cum to hand, some weeks on the way, and the loss to myself and *some others* is more'n I'll say here. I'm only one, but it's all, and that's why I said to this baggage master as I did—*shifless*."

"It was shifless not to have learned a lesson from them five days when nobody in Washington slept with their close off. Don't you remember that, little feller?" Which he said he did.

"I was here myself," sez I. "I allow I expected Jeff. Davis every day before breakfast, and was morrel sure he'd be in before an early tea. Don't you remember, communications was cut off, railroads broken, bridges burned, no telegraph, no mails, no nothin' from anywhere? An how we rejoiced when the fust soldiers arrived? Tell you, every feller in that glorious Seventh regiment looked sixteen feet high as they marched down the Avenoo.

"Why didn't we learn a lesson from that? Why didn't we put in a double track to Baltimore, and run a double track new line *straight through to Annapolis*, and git a sea-port, and act as though we'd cum to stay? Here's the Potomic, nigh onto shut up, and we've got to fight to open it—and we'll do it; but it wasn't reason, nor sense, to go tinkering along all summer with one little single rattlesnap railroad, when there's plenty of our boys that would have taken the job off hand to finish up the thing complete in a month. There was money in it, and there will be money out of it, the Government that it wasn't done nor thought of until frost cum and opened the ideas here as if they was chestnut burs.

"That's what I'd have done little feller, exponent of things here," sez I. "We've got a big army and acres of hosses and their troopers here, and feed and forage ain't here abouts. How long since this was found out? They knowed it as soon as they begun to bring 'em here, their vittles and oats must come from the old States, and the first thing should have been, make communications cheap, easy and sure.

"Hoss feed is awful. Five dollars a week for hoss board and none cheaper anywhere. Government payin' sixty-five cents for oats, cent and a quarter a pound for hay, and in two hundred miles of here it's plenty, and the Great West is full of it, and the Great East is full of it, and stands with tears in her eyes and her heart in her mouth sendin' off her boys to the war and openin' her pockets, and all this while nothin' has been done to give her full swing in pourin down the fodder. She has to tickle it through knot-holes when the whole board ought to have been knocked off. As soon as ever we got through that five days that ought t'have taught us if Providence hadn't given us up to be dunderheads, the first safety and security of Washington was

"*Broad and easy communication with the Northern States.*"

"Little feller," sez I, "you hain't done well, meaning you as the exponent of them as is to blame. 'Taint right, an I'm the sufferer by sixteen bags of split peas, been on the way weeks and not here yet." And as I see the crowd was gatherin, I walked off arm in arm with the little feller with the pen-wiper hair to show I hadn't no hard feelin. He's a nice little chap arter all, and I'm gettin some points on him I shall use.

Well arter we parted I went home to Widow Wimples and then come down and got a toothpick at Willard's. I'd got fired up by my talk at the depot, and I was in dead earnest in what I said. Just arter dinner I was talking to a little pussy man in front of Willard's and let fall a remark to show what I was thinking on. He's a government contractor, which aint against him though, not so long as he's honest. He heard me say a word about communications with the North and how it ought to have been done, when he turned and said with an air that I see he thought was an extinguisher:

"The people, sir, don't appreciate the difficulties of these things. They don't know anything about it. It takes time. It takes time, it takes time;" and then he picked his teeth and looked at me as you look at a candle when you've clapped an extinguisher on it to see if there's any smoke still risin.

I sez to him, "What the people want is progress, and they will give plenty of time and no end of money, but the reckonin must come. The monkey was eating up the cat's cheese all the time he was pretendin to weigh it. The people, own up our way, leastwise, have been brought up to bizness, and they've done some considerable smart jobs. We've built railroads and run em an know what they cost. We've bought and traded and swapped till we've got used to prices, and figgers, and when we see a thumping total we have to come accustomed to call for the items. Not that I'm talkin of expense. I've never yet heard a word of that from our folks. There is money enough but what are we gettin for it. I tell you," sez I, "the people are watchin and there's a good deal of intelligence lyin round loose at the North that is watchin this government, not distrustly, not to find fault, but to do all in the way of help, and then call for a reckonin when the time comes."

EDAD SPROWLE.

THIRD LETTER.

Mr. Sprowle—The front of Willard's—Hold your Horse, Sir—An Incident—Mr. Sprowle improveth it, and discourseth thereupon—The Cause of the War—The Scared black Coachman—Mr. Sprowle beginneth a fresh Discourse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

I was standing in front of Willard's Hotel the other afternoon. The boys was thick as hop toads after a shower, makin noosances of themselves trying to get hosses to hold. They'd foller a chap on hoss back two or three squares, and bawl arter him "Hold your hoss, sir," without askin him did he want his hoss held, or was he goin to stop. There them little chaps was howling and yelpin an gettin under the feet of folks, and mixed up with hosses and riders; all they cared for bein the half dime for playing hoss-post.

Two little chaps struck me particularly. One was a little nigger and tother a small furrin chap. A feller was canterin along in the middle of the street an these two youngsters took arter him. He cantered an they ran an yelped "Hold your hoss, sir." "Hold your hoss, sir." Well the little nigger was ahead and keepin well up, when tother chap made a grab and threw little nigger's cap about a rod to one side. Little nigger got distanced, but as the chap on hossback didnt stop, the other feller didnt get his hoss to hold, and got his run and his meanness for nothing.

Sez I to myself there's a good deal of that kind of thing bein done in Washinton just now. I wish I could believe it was only among fellers arter contracts and appointments, runnin and racin and spatterin each other and pullin off one another's caps. I wish it didn't get no higher than them which would be contented to take the marrowbone … crawl into some office or furrin consulate abroad, out of sight, to be heard of no more. But it makes me sad to think of it was than that.

There's the Presidency in 1864, a *hoss to be held*, for some that should be thinking of other things and how best to put down this rebellion, and all the while the people are stretchin out their hands full of men and money, sayin take these, take all you please, pour out our gold like water, send our boys … where you please, face em at batteries … or die in the trench … put em on ship board and they'll … cotton ports, start em right and the boys … to Richmond, an when the boys … follow. Just as the people … all this, I'm afraid there's some … to be in better business who are … along side these great stupendous events that are making history fast, and yelpin like these street boys in Washington do, "Hold your hoss, sir, when you get off!" … my turn next at the Presidential chair." And then if anybody is in danger of gettin ahead, if there is any prospect of his sticking … he don't let the … It makes me sick at heart … love my country and don't … I may live to die an American citizen, my whole country safe, happy and at peace again from lake to gulf.

This matter of "holdin hosses," this runnin arter hosses to hold, has been a serious matter, an evil that has been growin onto us an if there's anybody that can't give it up now, that when we need every man to do his duty, it is high enough. I'm afraid there's a good deal of it left, and workin. The old chaps that has worn politics' harness all their lives be afraid of these military chaps, and think as the road is narrow they may be crowded out to one side. I'm afraid there'll be a good deal more of this than appears on the surface. I read wonst of an old heathen chap that when he wanted to win a race, went and strewed the track full of ten penny nails and fish hooks to hurt tother chap's hosses. Just now when we want to have everybody git ahead, when there's stiff work to be done and the people is shoutin' progress, not foolish progress, but right sharp, stiddy wise, which throwin' fish hooks and ten penny nails now!

I'm afraid the thing aint all right in this respect, and my misgivins grows upon me. I want the people should be on the lookout, and if they see anybody's cap knocked off, and his hoss lamed, to inquire who did it, and hold him up to a terrible reckonin. This aint no time for foolin. This here age of ours is lookin at us; people from over the water is lookin at us; past ages is lookin down upon us. It aint no time for stoppin the march of civilisation to git a dime to hold somebody's hoss. It aint, that's a fact. I'm afraid a good many here aint up to the clean thing yet. They don't see it.

I was standing in front of Willard's, where the sidewalk is cenamost worn out by chaps that have been doin a waiting business, such as is mine now, and several of us was discussin the war. I heerd one and another talk his mind, and then I turned, and sez I, "Gentlemen, we've got to dig clean down to the foundations of this thing, and when we come to em, thar stands the cause of this war." With that I pointed to an elderly nigger standing there with a long whip in his hand. The old chap was scared half to death. He turned ashes of roses color, his jaw dropped and his wool actually straightened out some of its kinks. He was so fabbergasted that it was as much as he could do to stutter out,

"Kerrige, massa. I drives you any where in dis city you like."

Sez I, turnin from the old chap, "That these gentlemen is the cause of this war, the nigger, and yet we're such fools as not to see it. A century of experience don't seem to have taught us anything worth knowin on the plat. When Liberty and Slavery was tucked into the same bed, and bid to lie still like good children, it is true an extra pillow and a better half of the quilt was given to Liberty. Slavery said she was in a bad way, and expected to die young, would do well enough with what she could get. Since that time what? Why Slavery has been growin and scroungin for quilt, bolster and pillows. Liberty hasn't been able to take a full feed for fear Slavery might get the dyspepsia, nor open a window for a full free breath of air, for fear Slavery might ketch cold in the draught. If ever Liberty has pulled on its boots to take a walk, Slavery has cut up a pretty how-de-do over it. Once Slavery walked right out into a cactus patch, and made Liberty foller her barefoot, with bleeding feet. Slavery has always been the Jack Horner to pick out plums and cry, "What a brave boy am I," and Liberty has been content to get the crumbs. Just then I see my little friend with the pen-wiper hair across the road, and dropped the subject that time, of which I have more to say.

EDAD SPROWLE.

Wholesale Houses.

REMOVAL.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL,

Wholesale Dealers

BOOTS AND SHOES

We have removed nearly opposite our old stand to the commodious double store, Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street, corner Wabash Avenue, where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be induced to call on us. We have now in store the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES in this market, which we shall offer at prices that cannot fail to convince our Northwestern Merchants it will be for their interest to buy of us instead of going East. To close CASH BUYERS We would particularly recommend an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

64---Lake Street---64

CORNER OF STATE,

(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)

CHICAGO, ILL.

M. L. SATTERLEE. R. S. WELLS. A. FAULKNER.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE. Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the very lowest market rates, … AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions. …

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROS.,

No. 33 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois, (Tremont Block.)

We have just opened a Large and Complete Stock of CLOTHING, Which we will sell AT LOWER PRICES Than ever offered in this market TO WHOLESALE DEALERS We can offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS, As we purchase a great portion of our Goods FOR CASH. AND MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods. MARTIN & BROS.

1861. FALL TRADE 1861.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

42 & 44—Lake Street—42 & 44

Dry Goods Jobbers, And Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps, ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT Eastern Jobbing Prices. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, … Clark street …

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Having determined to make The Sale of Cloaks A Prominent Feature of our Business, …

WE NOW EXHIBIT ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN GARMENTS OF *VELVET, CLOTH, PLUSH,* WATER PROOF CLOAKING, And all Fashionable Materials.

We have in stock a great variety of Garments of our own make, cut from the last shapes of the season, and made and trimmed in the very best manner, which we sell for the retail price of the material, adding nothing for the making.

CLOAKS AND GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. The Latest Patterns Received by every Steamer.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street.

REMOVAL.

GRAY, PHELPS, & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Have removed to the large and commodious double store Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street, FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET, OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND, Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers … Large and Well Selected Stock of GROCERIES Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Cheap for Cash.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. 81 & 83...South Water Street...81 & 83 ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR, To which they call the attention of the Trade. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. … COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. . . 43 Wabash Ave. … CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION. So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. … Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions. … *actions rather than Words.* …

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE. 62......LAKE STREET......62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

4,300 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
400 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
… casks SHEET ZINC,
20 tons PIG TIN,
18,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,300 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

BOWEN BRO'S, 72, 74 & 76 Lake Street, ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF SEASONABLE GOODS, MAKING THEIR STOCK UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS. Buyers are invited to Examine. BOWEN BROTHERS, Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18 CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO., Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of GROCERIES, Which they offer at the Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO. 16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 30........LAKE STREET........30 CHICAGO, ILL. … FALL AND WINTER GOODS …

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70

PAPER HANGING Cash Jobbing House. NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE. PAPER HANGINGS, Border Curtain Papers, WINDOW SHADES *CHEAP FOR CASH.* ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT FOR CITY TRADE. The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.

E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF *PAPER HANGINGS,* AND General House Painters. 51 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS, And Blank Book Manufacturers. Having the three departments of *Paper Ruling, Printing and Binding,* Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE, To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 LAKE STREET.

GO TO STATIONERS' HALL, No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago, FOR BLANK BOOKS, Stationery, GOLD PENS, PRINTING, BOOK BINDING And every article required in the OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM. ACCOUNT BOOKS, For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing or Binding, And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES. F. MUNSON. MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Lake Transportation.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. TIME AND INSURANCE SAVED VIA CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE. … For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, … A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, … 130 Canal Boats, … THE WESTERN EXPRESS … The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	R. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO.

… CONSIGNEES: … RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING …

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. USE THE OLD SACHEM BITTERS It is the finest and best SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN. … Purifier and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, … South Water street, Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn. Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. … A. M. BININGER & CO., …

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!! WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH OR COLD IN THE HEAD. … Catarrh in the Nose. … Office, 190 Lake, Corner of Wells Street. Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box …, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons … FEMALE DISEASES, &c. … Consultations and Examinations FREE OF CHARGE. …

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, … *PRACTICAL PLUMBER,* … All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: …

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. … 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE. PATENTED JULY 24, 1860. …

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. … C. H. McCORMICK & CO. …

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power …

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, …

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, …

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook …

Commission Merchants.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS …

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of … RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY, …

T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

P. KANE & SONS have opened …

DATER, STEWART & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 20 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, …

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. …

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, P. O. Box 1884. No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. …

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED. …

MACQUEEN & GRINDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, …

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, …

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE …

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, … Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, …

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES … BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY. THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO., …

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, …

ALLEN, VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS …

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS …

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, …

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, …

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, …

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., …

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS …

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. …

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 153 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, …

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. …

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, …

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. …

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street, … PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES …

LESTER & CO.'S PATENT …

IMPORTANT TO ALL CON…

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL…

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861.

THE CITY.

☞ Walsh has Peterson's new publication, "The Lady Maud"—Egan's latest work.

STILL THEY COME.—Still another victim from the country—the fifteenth victim in a fortnight—was swindled out of $55 yesterday by the confidence game at one of the depots in this city. When will strangers from the country learn common sense?

RAILROAD SALE.—The sale of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad under foreclosure, in pursuance of agreement between the bond and stockholders, took place yesterday at Cleveland, at which time the Company was also re-organized.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.—By a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Chicago Medical Society, a meeting will be held this evening, at 95 Washington street, and every Friday evening, except the first in each month, until the next annual meeting, or until otherwise ordered.

☞ The New York 44th regiment, "Ellsworth's Avengers," passed through New York city, *en route* to Washington, on Tuesday, and were decidedly the lions of the day in the great metropolis. Almost every man had a bouquet, so plentiful was the supply.

FARNSWORTH'S CAVALRY.—Quartermaster Waite has received advices from the cavalry regiment of Col. Farnsworth. They are pleasantly encamped on Fourteenth street in Washington, about two miles from Willard's Hotel. The boys are all well and in good spirits.

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR BARKER.—Major Barker left last night for Washington, having recruited nearly one hundred picked men, selected from over five hundred that have offered themselves. Major Barker will have command of a squadron of cavalry acting as Gen. McClellan's body-guard.

AT HOME AGAIN.—We learn that Joseph W. Smith, long and favorably known as Local Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Rail road in this city, and for some months last past connected with the Michigan Southern Railroad, has left the service of the latter, and accepted the position of General Western Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central, commencing at once in his new duties.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of the little boy, Charles Gildner, who was drowned from the North Pier about a week ago, was recovered yesterday near the warehouse of Sturges & Buckingham. The deceased was thirteen years of age. His parents reside at 154 Illinois street. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body, but no evidence was found which shed any light upon the circumstances of the case. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

NOT SO.—Mr. U. P. Harris, Chief Engineer of the Chicago Fire Department, says there is not one word of truth in the statement made in our columns yesterday, by John Blankinzer, that the carving shop of Henry Newhouse, corner of Van Buren and Griswold streets, with between $700 and $800 worth of work, was burned on Monday night, and that the alarm bell did not announce any fire. There was no fire at the place stated, and the shop and all its contents are untouched.

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—The wife of Mr. Alonzo Huntington, attorney-at-law, residing at the corner of Indiana Avenue and North street, while going down stairs yesterday morning, caught her foot in the carpet, and was precipitated from the top to the bottom, striking her head and causing injuries so severe as to result in almost immediate death. Mrs. Huntington has resided for many years in this city, and a large circle of loving friends are left to mourn her untimely end.

OPERETTA.—The Fairy Operetta which has been in preparation for several days, will occur this evening at Bryan Hall. Over four hundred young ladies will participate in the performance, and every attraction possible in the shape of songs, dances, tableux, orchestra, scenery and illuminations has been furnished by Mr. Robbins to render it a complete success. The Hall will undoubtedly be crowded to overflowing, and we advise our readers to go early.

DOUGLAS BRIGADE.—The Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade, yesterday received an accession of one full company, numbering 106 men, recruited at Abingdon, Knox county, in this State.

The Second Regiment now numbers over 900 men; and another full company, which was expected yesterday, and will certainly be here this week, will fill it to the maximum. The boys will probably be in Missouri in less than a week, an event most eagerly anticipated by the whole regiment.

C. C. FLINT ESCAPED.—C. C. Flint, lately indicted before the Recorder's Court of this city for forgery and swindling, was arrested in Washington on Sunday by a Chicago officer, as stated in our columns on Monday last. After his arrest, he was placed in charge of the Provost Marshal for safe keeping until Monday morning, at which time the officer intended returning with him. Before that time, however, the prisoner had succeeded in escaping from the Marshal's custody and is still at large, although the officers are still on his track.

CAVALRY FOR THE MCCLELLAN BRIGADE.—Captain D. Lehay, of the McClellan Brigade, has his Cavalry company nearly full. The men are encamped in Camp Douglas, and will in a few days be ready, armed and equipped, to take the field. Capt. Lehay is desirous of obtaining a few more good men for his company. Those desiring to go in the cavalry service have now a fine opportunity. This is the last company that will be accepted in the State. Capt. Lehay is a man of experience and the regiment to which his company is attached is one of the first in the State. The recruiting headquarters are at Camp Douglas, and the regimental headquarters No. 17 McCormick's Building. Application should be made at once.

NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT.—For some time recruiting has been going on here for a new Cavalry Regiment, which was tendered to Gov. Yates on the 28th of September last by Lieut. Gov. Hoffman, to be taken from the northern part of this State. The Governor having accepted this regiment, the efforts of its officers to organize the same have been attended with unusual success, and we understand that as soon as Major Fonda shall report his two or three companies, which he is raising in Hancock county, the regiment will be nearly complete. It will be commanded by Col. Arno Voss, of this city, and among the other field officers we notice the names of Hasbrouck Davis and Hamilton B. Dox, of this city, the former as Lieutenant Colonel, the latter as Senior Major. The men of the different companies composing this regiment have been selected with the greatest circumspection, and are said to be of the best material, and most of the officers possess high military qualifications. The regiment will go into Camp Douglas for instruction.

A Curious Shooting Affray.

On Wednesday night a shooting affray occurred between Charles Rogers, Esq., a commission merchant, and Capt. Burns, U. S. A., at the residence of the former, corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, in which both parties were wounded. The facts, as near as we can ascertain them, are these:

At about 10 o'clock on the night in question, as the wife of Mr. Rogers was about retiring, she discovered a man dressed in military clothing under her bed. She at once, without manifesting any alarm, went down stairs and informed Mr. Rogers of the fact. Mr. R. then went out and obtaining a neighbor, Mr. Dickinson, the two entered the apartment occupied by the mysterious stranger. In the meantime, the intruder, Capt. Burns, had left his place of concealment, and when confronted by the two gentlemen, drew a pistol. Rogers drew one at the same time and fired, the ball hitting Burns in the cheek and passing out at the mouth, carrying away one or two teeth and a portion of the jaw. Captain Burns fired almost instantly, wounding Rogers in his shoulder, though not seriously. Mr. Dickinson succeeded, after a scuffle, in securing him, some passers-by coming to his assistance. A policeman was also called, to whose custody Burns was transferred and taken to the lock-up. He was brought before the Police Court yesterday morning and gave bail for his appearance for trial in the sum of $3,000.

Of the merits of the case, or why Capt. Burns was in the house, we know but little, and that from hearsay. A thousand conflicting rumors are in circulation, and scandal, ever ready, is now circulating from one end of the avenue and the city to the other. There are certainly some curious circumstances connected with the affair which an examination may develop. Until that time we defer comment upon the case.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Nomination of County Officers.

A GENERAL "SLATE" BREAKING.

Interesting Side Scenes.

A DISAPPOINTED LEGION OF CANDIDATES.

The Cook County Convention called by the City Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties met yesterday afternoon at Bryan Hall to nominate candidates for the County offices to be filled at the ensuing November election. The Convention was called to order by C. N. Holden, Esq., Chairman of the Republican City Committee and the call was read.

Mr. Garrison moved that Ira Y. Munn, Esq. be appointed Temporary Chairman of the Convention. Carried.

U. F. Linder:—"Mr. Chairman, I move that all persons, not delegates to the Convention be requested to remove and obtain seats off the platform, and that they be occupied by delegates alone."

The chair decided that it was unnecessary to put the motion as he "trusted to the good sense of those who were not delegates that they would leave without request. The good sense of the outsiders, however, proved unworthy of trust, as they still remained upon the platform peddling tickets and creating the utmost hubbub and confusion.

Mr. Garrison moved that D. H. Danolds of the First Ward be appointed Temporary Secretary. Carried.

The Chair suggested that it would be appropriate to have Secretaries also from the North and West Divisions, and Thomas Mackin and David Cameron were appointed.

Mr. Linder begged that outsiders would leave the platform, so that the Convention could organize. The Chair reiterated his request but no attention was paid to it, new candidates continually flocking upon the platform and sticking to the delegates like cobbler's wax. After an ineffectual attempt to get rid of them, upon motion, M. C. Stearns, A. H. Dalton and H. T. Messler were appointed Committee on Credentials.

Owing to the confusion upon the stage, nearly an hour was consumed in the presenting of credentials, the committee finally returning the following list of delegates:

FIRST WARD.

Seth Wadhams, James H Roberts, John B. Parsons, M. C. Stearns, Henry Wising, H. K. Bud, D. H. Danolds.

SECOND WARD.

H. C. Ballard, Wm. Wright, Albert Frasch, Max Myers, M. Evans, J. H. McVicker, Peter Gleason, Stephen Barrett.

THIRD WARD.

A. Garrison, Anton Berg, Fernando Jones, Peter Caldwell, Charles Stein, Darius Knights.

FOURTH WARD.

John Raber, B. H. Skinner, Dan. Egan, John Long, John Geary.

FIFTH WARD.

J. Y. Munn, Henry Myers, A. H. Bodman, Wm. Barry, M. Talcott, John Cogan, L. P. Cheney, Robt. A. Williams.

SIXTH WARD.

John Ammundson, T. S. Fitch, Henry Akoff, L. L. Bond, E. Y. Colby, N. H. Huntley, Elias Daniels, Barnard H. Bruns, Moses Gray, J. M. Rigbney.

SEVENTH WARD.

U. F. Linder, Owen Dougherty, Theodore Weller, John McHugh, Richard Burke, H. Schlotthauer, Henry Kliukle, A. Harvey, M. Fletscher.

EIGHTH WARD.

C. L. Woodman, H. Lamparter, Char. Charlestor, Edward Kehoe, Thomas Mackin, F. C. Weber.

NINTH WARD.

John Brand, Andrew Conrad, Philip Conley, J. J. Richards.

TENTH WARD.

D. F. Wilse, Philip Mason, C. Dickman, O. Morrison, Martin Casey, Thomas Rawleigh, A. Fitzgerald, Dennis Coughlin, Morgan O'Brien.

DELEGATES FROM THE TOWNS.

LAKE.—J. Gerber.
HYDE PARK.—Paul Cornell.
BREMEN.—P. S. Downey, —— Charlcote.
BLOOM.—William Miller, James Miller.
LYONS.—John O'Shea, Adolphus Mueller.
SOUTH CHICAGO.—H. P. Comstock, George Mackansy.
PALOS.—Jas. Malony, Alexander Roberts.
LAKE VIEW.—Jacob Wolf.
NILES.—H. Harms, P. Clauss.
CICERO.—John Davlin, George Scoville.
PROVISO.—Edward Gleason, John Phillips.
BARRINGTON.—S. C. Kingsley, M. F. Mackintosh.
MAINE.—M. Rooney, B. S. Hopkins.
EVANSTON.—John Evans, S. L. Simpscott.
PALATINE.—Thos. Bradwell, P. Johnston.
ELGINGTON.—B. Zellers, A. H. Dalton.
WORTH.—M. Bruns, George Loeblemeyer.
LEYDEN.—Alexander Beanblen, Jas. Robinson.
JEFFERSON.—D. C. Booth, H. L. Messler.
ELK GROVE.—[illegible]
W. CHICAGO.—H. Donnivan.
N. CHICAGO.—David Studley, John Cammack.
WHEELING.—George Stone, B. Cameron.
NEW TRIER.—U. Schafer, Lambert Bloom.
LEMONT.—Dan'l C. Scelly, John Barnes.
ORLAND.—Thos. Harris, S. S. Campbell.
SCHAUMBERG.—H. Sharding.
HANOVER.—L. Dooney.

E. F. Colby:—"Mr. Chairman, I move that all delegates smoking poor cigars be requested to stop and throw them away, as the smoke is very offensive to those who are not smoking."

Upon motion the report of the Committee on Credentials was accepted.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Colby moved that the Temporary Chairman act as Permanent Chairman. Carried.

Mr. Garrison moved that the Temporary Secretaries be considered permanent. Carried.

The same moved that the delegates of each ward and town be allowed to fill vacancies. Carried.

In pursuance of this motion, Reuben Taylor was substituted for Mr. Huntley in the 6th Ward; I. L. Milliken for Mr. Wright in the 2d; and Anton Berg for H. C. Nash in the 3d.

SIDE SCENES.

Col. Snowhook, (in the audience)—"Sir, if citizens are not allowed to be upon the stage, I move that the Police Commissioners be put off. I was put off, and they've got to be."

The chair was about stating the reason why the Police Commissioners were on the platform, but was interrupted by Mr. Linder, (delegate,) who said he believed "the Chairman of this meeting was to preside over this Convention; if outsiders wanted to make speeches, let them organize and appoint a Chairman of their own." Great applause followed, interspersed with hisses.

Mr. Linder:—"I know of but two animals that hiss—the snake and the goose; you can take which side of the dilemma you choose."

Renewed applause followed, with hisses and cries of "order," "order," "down front," "hats off," &c., &c. Loud words arose in one corner of the room, and for a few minutes a general fight seemed brewing. The excitement was still further increased by the ejection of Alderman McDonald from the stage, by one of the policemen. Order was finally restored, and a motion was made to appoint a

COMMITTEE ON GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.

The Chair appointed as such Committee the following: U. F. Linder, Melville Fuller, L. P. Cheeny, Geo. Scoville, George Strong.

Mr. Evans moved to proceed to ballot for Judge of the Superior Court. Carried.

THE BALLOTING.

The following candidates for this office were then put in nomination by their respective friends:

John M. Wilson.	W. K. Macallister.
H. G. Miller.	Francis P. Peabody.

Pending the ballot the following resolution was introduced by C. L. Woodman:

Resolved, That every person nominated for the support of the Convention shall, before any ballot is taken, be required in person or by some authorized friend, to pledge himself to abide the result and support the nominees of this Convention.

Mr. Evans thought the resolution impracticable, and moved to lay it upon the table. Carried by a division vote.

Ex Alderman Dennis Coughlin:—"Mr. Chairman, I did not come here to hear trash, perfect trash, all day." (Laughter and applause.)

Upon motion, A. H. Dalton, Andrew Garrison, and J. G. Dwen were appointed tellers, and the Convention took an informal ballot resulting as follows:

INFORMAL BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	119
H. G. Miller	[illegible]
J. M. Wilson	[illegible]
W. K. Macallister	[illegible]
F. P. Peabody	[illegible]

The Convention then took a formal ballot resulting as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	134
J. M. Wilson	54
H. G. Miller	54
W. K. Macallister	18

There being no choice, the Convention proceeded to a second ballot, taking the two highest candidates.

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	130
H. G. Miller	77
J. M. Wilson	53

and upon motion, Mr. Miller was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for Judge of the Superior Court.

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Mr. Cameron moved to ballot for Clerk of the Superior Court and the following candidates were put in nomination:

D. O'Hara,	T. B. Carter,
T. A. Holt,	P. A. Hoyne,
G. Perkins,	A. B. Benedict,
W. A. Wilson,	W. Kimball.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	130
D. O'Hara	[illegible]
T. B. Carter	[illegible]
P. A. Hoyne	[illegible]
G. Perkins	[illegible]
W. Kimball	[illegible]
T. A. Holt	[illegible]
A. B. Benedict	[illegible]
W. A. Wilson	[illegible]

SECOND BALLOT.

D. O'Hara	42
P. A. Hoyne	[illegible]
T. B. Carter	[illegible]
W. Kimball	[illegible]
G. Perkins	[illegible]
T. A. Holt	[illegible]
W. A. Wilson	[illegible]
A. B. Benedict	1

THIRD BALLOT.

D. O'Hara	51
T. B. Carter	45
P. A. Hoyne	24

FOURTH BALLOT.

D. O'Hara	[illegible]
T. B. Carter	56
P. A. Hoyne	4

FIFTH BALLOT.

D. O'Hara	59
T. B. Carter	60

The Chairman in announcing the vote stated that one of the tellers, in passing with the hat, had, by a sudden jostle, lost from the hat one or two votes. Upon this statement the convention proceeded to another ballot, the last balloting considered, under the circumstances, informal.

SIXTH BALLOT.

One hundred and twenty-five votes were cast, three votes more than the number of delegates, and the ballot was thrown out. The general impression placed the vote in favor of O'Hara, but the vote was not announced.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

D. O'Hara	67
T. B. Carter	57

being 124 votes, more than the number of delegates. But as the taking of the extra votes from the number left a clear majority of the Convention in favor of O'Hara, it was, upon motion of Mr. Linder, resolved to make the nomination of Daniel O'Hara unanimous.

JUDGE OF COUNTY COURT.

Upon motion, the Convention proceeded to a nomination for the office of Judge of the County Court.

The following candidates were placed in nomination:

Andrew Akin,	H. L. Rucker,
W. T. Barron,	J. B. Bradwell,
M. F. Tuley,	W. A. Graves,
D. V. Bell,	S. A. Irwin,
Geo. Thompson,	D. O. Robinson.

FIRST BALLOT.

J. B. Bradwell	31
Andrew Akin	16
S. A. Irwin	16
D. O. Robinson	16
M. F. Tuley	14
W. T. Barron	10
H. L. Rucker	10
W. A. Graves	9
G. A. Thompson	3
D. V. Bell	2

SECOND BALLOT.

M. F. Tuley	2
H. L. Rucker	3
W. A. Graves	4
D. O. Robinson	8
W. F. Barron	10
S. A. Irwin	11
Andrew Akin	15
J. B. Bradwell	29

Andrew Akin, J. B. Bradwell, and S. A. Irwin, having received the highest number of votes cast, the Convention proceeded to vote for these as the candidates.

THIRD BALLOT.

S. A. Irwin	18
J. B. Bradwell	43
Andrew Akin	60

FOURTH BALLOT.

Irwin	3
Bradwell	53
Akin	68

Andrew Akin having received the majority of the votes cast was declared nominated.

COUNTY CLERK.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a County Clerk, and the following were placed in nomination:

L. H. Davis,	C. B. Farwell,
J. H. Rees,	A. E. Bishop,
L. P. Hilliard,	E. S. Warner.
W. W. Allport,	

INFORMAL BALLOT.

L. H. Davis	13
J. H. Rees	5
P. Hilliard	25
W. W. Allport	4
C. B. Farwell	66
A. E. Bishop	9
E. S. Warner	1

FIRST BALLOT.

L. H. Davis	12
L. P. Hilliard	46
C. B. Farwell	65
A. E. Bishop	1

Having a majority of the number of votes cast, C. B. Farwell was declared the nominee of the Convention.

COUNTY TREASURER.

The Convention proceeded to nominate the candidate for County Treasurer, and the following persons were placed in nomination:

Hugh Maher,	
M. Gleeson,	A. H. Boyden,
C. E. G. Miller,	A. H. Heald,
C. Reisig,	J. M. Kennedy,
Martin Dodge,	H. D. Colvin,
	C. McDonald.

INFORMAL BALLOT.

Martin Dodge	[illegible]
C. McDonald	1
A. H. Boyden	1
H. D. Colvin	4
C. Reisig	4
M. Gleeson	4
W. A. Graves	6
A. H. Heald	21
C. E. G. Miller	31
Hugh Maher	41

FIRST BALLOT.

The vote, having been confined to the three highest, was as follows:

Hugh Maher	61
Charles H. J. Miller	32
A. H. Heald	28

Mr. Maher having received the highest number of votes, was declared the nominee of the Convention for the office of County Treasurer.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

The Convention proceeded to the nomination of School Commissioner, and the following candidates were placed in nomination: J. F. Eberhart, Geo. A. Meech, Chas. H. J. Miller, C. E. Meserve.

INFORMAL BALLOT.

Upon informal ballot, the following votes were cast:

J. F. Eberhart	40
G. A. Meech	35
C. H. J. Miller	34
C. E. Meserve	4

FIRST BALLOT.

G. A. Meech	8
C. H. J. Miller	30
J. F. Eberhart	47

SECOND BALLOT.

C. H. J. Miller	53
J. F. Eberhart	54

Mr. Eberhart, having received the highest number of votes, was declared the choice of the Convention.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of County Surveyor, with the following result:

E. Bixby	
—— McClintock	17
A. Wolcott	24
	69

Upon motion Mr. Alex. Wolcott was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

The Convention proceeded to the choice of County Justices, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Charles H. Barm	43
John Cammack	49
Philip Caldwell	13

Upon motion Mr. Cammack was declared a nominee.

SECOND BALLOT.

C. H. Barm	63
Philip Caldwell	43

Mr. Caldwell was declared the choice of the Convention.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

The Convention here resolved itself into District Conventions, and proceeded to the nomination of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. John Wentworth and Melville W. Fuller were nominated by the South District, and U. C. Goudy and Elliott Anthony by the North District.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The following town officers were nominated:

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Collector, Anton Berg; Clerk, L. Lamparter; Assessor, Harvey Danks; Overseers of Highways, W. P. Comstock, M. A. Jennings; Supervisor, Fernando Jones; Assistant do., Aaron Haven; Commissioners of Highways, John O'Neill, D. C. Hawley, C. T. Boggs; First Ward Supervisor, Aaron Gibbs; 2d do., Stephen Barrett; 3d do., Peter Caldwell; 4th do., John Boerman.

NORTH CHICAGO.—Collector, John E. Winkleman; Assessor, John Rana; Clerk, J. S. Quinn; Commissioners of Highways, (not nominated); Supervisor, Elias Shipman; Assistant do., Edward Kehoe; 7th Ward do., Carl Erler; 8th Ward, do., L. Lamparter; 9th Ward, do., Eli Bates.

WEST CHICAGO.—Collector, Geo. Moran; Clerk, R. L. O'Hara; Assessor, A. H. Bodman; Commissioners of Highways, Thos. O'Neill, August Steinhaus, Moses Gray; Supervisor, A. G. Throop; Assistant Supervisor, J. C. Ellithorpe; 5th Ward Supervisor, John Cogan; 6th Ward Supervisor, Reuben Taylor; 7th Ward Supervisor, John McCarthy.

RESOLUTIONS.

Previous to adjournment, which did not occur until midnight, Dr. Evans offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, a small fragment of the Convention only remaining, and the Committee on Resolutions having made no report:

Resolved, That we, the Union Convention of Cook County approve of the vigorous prosecution of the war by our Government for the suppression of the unholy rebellion waged against it.

Resolved, That we hold rebels against our Government to be outside the pale of its protection, being criminals in the eye of the law and in the judgment of the enlightened nations of the world, and that as such they should be treated as public enemies.

Resolved, That we call upon the Administration to use every legitimate means of warfare to suppress the rebellion—including the confiscation of all the property of rebels, and even to the liberation of the slaves.

WEDDING CARDS!—The "Yankee Card Writer's celebrated Visiting and Wedding Cards, new styles, may be safely ordered by letter, and will be delivered *postage free* to any part of the country. Write names plainly, and send letter and three red stamps for samples, to O. Sackett, Tremont House, Chicago.

Dead Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office for postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

Miss Clara Johns, Chicago, Ill.
John R. Carter, "
A. J. B. Quirk, "
Mrs. Jane [illegible], Westville, Ill.
Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, Durand, Ill.
Hiram Dillon, Green River, Ill.
John A. Godfrey, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Jennie L. Davis, Clinton, Iowa.
Henry T. Brown, Clinton, Iowa.
F. S. Hall, Oconto, Wis.
John H. Bradley, Marshall, Mich.
James L. [illegible], Oskaloosa, Mich.
Wm. Battle, Cleveland, Ohio.
Chas. W. Cutting, Boston, Mass.
Willard Mulloch, Trinity Center, Cal.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment for postage:

John Ellis, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Ting, "
J. O. Felton, "
[illegible] Taylor, "
John Mills, Enna, Ill.
A. J. Woods, Mahomet, Ill.
William Palmer, Bergen, Iowa.
Miss Anna Hall, Cannon Falls, Minn.
Dr. W. A. Gordon, Warsaw, Ill.
Robert D. Gordon, Almond, Wis.
Jacob Schmidt, Merrillville, Ind.
Eli Burk, Indianapolis, Ind.
Dr. T. T. Seeley, Dowagiac, Mich.
Miss Fanny A. Hastings, Dowagiac, Mich.
John Kennedy, New York.
Mrs. Aaron Dunkin, Cuba, Wis.
Chas. W. Hamilton, Cuba, Wis.
Mrs. J. H. Rickett, Dundaff, Penn.

A Way to Remember Sick Soldiers.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Knowing that the ladies of Chicago are ever ready to do all in their power for the benefit of the soldiers, I would suggest a way by which they can do much good to those who are sick and deprived of the watchful attentions of home; that is, to furnish them something to read, and thus help them to pass less wearisome the long hours. Look over your stowed away magazines, pictorial papers, and ask your little daughters who so wish they could do something for the poor soldiers if they here not a book to contribute, and in that way without extra expense or great effort you can make up a box that would be gratefully received at the Depot Hospital at Cairo, and at the General Hospital at Mound City, and oblige one who would be glad to minister kindly to each poor sufferer.

Cairo, Oct. 18th, 1861. M. J. S.

Fair Play.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

As there are six important county offices to fill, and as the Convention yesterday saw proper to give two of them to citizens of foreign birth, I don't think it was hardly fair to bestow both on Irishmen. On what grounds this was done I would like to know. The Germans of Cook County, have contributed five times as many soldiers to fight for the Union as the Irish. Are they not as respectable and as worthy citizens? Perhaps it was because they had no "Stump-tail" beef contracts.

A GERMAN.

☞ Dr. Allport's Tooth Powder is recommended by all who use it, and sure to give satisfaction. One trial will show its superiority over all other articles for the Teeth. It will be found at Sargent's, corner of Randolph and State streets.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—The only Sewing Machine making the Lock-Stitch with a Rotating Hook and using a Glass Foot.

We prefer them for family use.—*N. Y. Tribune.*
They are the favorites for families.—*N. Y. Times.*
It has no rival.—*Scientific American.*
It surpasses all others.—*Ladies' Repository.*
Makes the best stitch for sewing.—*Farmers' Mag.*
Equal to nine seamstresses.—*Home Journal.*
Saves time and health of ten women.—*Water Cure.*
Beyond all question the best.—*Life Illustrated.*
It is eminently superior.—*Dictionary of Mechanics.*
We entirely prefer it.—*Mother's Journal.*
The machine for family use.—*Adv. and Journal.*
Indispensable in every family.—*The Preacher.*
The best ever invented.—*Christian Enquirer.*
Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent.*
Are without rival.—*Am. Phren. Journal.*
Its superiority is unquestioned.—*Freeman's Jour.*
Vastly superior to all others.—*Golden Prize.*
Are pre-eminently superior.—*Ladies' Visitor.*
They maintain the pre-eminence.—*Express.*
We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intel.*
We cannot tire in its praise.—*New Yorker.*

Office—163 and 165 Lake street.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Northern Indiana. oc17-1055-1awg894

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. oct. 8-2m

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 23d of October, Mrs. PATIENCE LORRAINE, wife of Alonzo Huntington, Esq., and sister of Dr. Dyer.

The funeral will take place [illegible] family residence, [illegible] afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

At St. Charles, Kane County, Oct. 19th, PETER GUTHRIE, aged fifty-four years, formerly of Banffshire, Scotland.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF **FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,** OF ALL QUALITIES.

G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE **Flouring and Grist Mills,** AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Bolting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel

[illegible]

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts, Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.

PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of equal capacity.

MANUFACTURED BY J. C. RICHARDS, BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.

Office and Manufactory at Lee & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 14 Franklin street.

LADIES' FURS, HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.

A complete assortment of

LADIES' FURS, Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.

Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, In great variety.

BASSETT & HAMMOND, 19 Lake st., corner Wells.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED to clean Vaults, Cess Pools, &c., very cheap. Address JOHN MASON, P. O. Box [illegible], or call at 41 North Clark street.

BOWERS & CO., BEEF AND PORK PACKERS, Packing House, corner Grove and Cross streets, near Michigan Southern Stock Yards. Office, 145 South Water street. Will purchase Cattle and Hogs and slaughter and cure Provisions on commission.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the **NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y,** No. 115 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—[illegible] J. M. JONES.

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE! [illegible]

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1861.

There was a good supply of Eastern exchange to-day, and rates were easy at par buying, and ¼ per cent. prem. selling. Currency is in good demand, with a liberal supply, and a brisk business.

Gold is still in limited request; but there is rather more discrimination with regard to the kind of currency received. New Jersey and Pennsylvania bank bills, as well as all Canadian, except the Bank of Montreal, are generally refused, unless at a discount of 1@3 per cent discount.

EXCHANGE AT ST. LOUIS.—Exchange ruled in St. Louis yesterday at 9@10 per cent premium for Missouri money.

Money and Stocks.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 23.]

There was no important change in the Stock market this morning. The tendency of prices was downward but there was no pressure to sell and the bears made no serious demonstration. The dealings in long sellers options only reached 400 shares. The advices from the Potomac have been used by the bears, not without effect, to check the speculative movement of the street and there appears to be a temporary check to speculations awaiting some decisive action on the part of the Federal forces. The parties operating for the rise are still very confident of the future, but will pay tiently for the result.

The business of the Sub Treasury was: Receipts, $608,279.49—for Customs, $85,000; for Treasury Notes, $547,049; Payments, $[illegible], including redeemed 6 ⅌ cent. notes, $65,397.37; Balance, $5,[illegible].

The Sub Treasury has to-day received subscriptions for Treasury Notes to the extent of about $300,000, and the country agencies have paid in about $250,000 more. The New York Life Insurance Company takes $200,000. A large portion of the payments are in Treasury Notes. Mr. Cisco has made no further call upon the banks, but expects to receive a reimbursing draft to-morrow. The city agencies for Treasury Notes are rather quiet to-day, but we understand that Messrs. Livermore, Clews & Mason have received subscriptions within a week of about a million of dollars.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar., bu.
Canal	979	10506	54450	8000	2000	
G. & C. U. R. R.	1634	57084	3939	2000		
R. I. & P. R.	1007	37750	7000	130	964	2202
Ill. C. R. R.	480	21350	34300			1096
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1090	18843	15940	350		1059
N. W. R. R.	396	16145		275		618
A. & St. L. R R	288	9710	2200	663	360	213
Total	6664	148930	118870	9894	3499	5354

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed bu.	Sides lbs.	Wool lbs	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes bu.
Canal	130		4150			70
G. & C. U. R. R.	223					20
R. I. & P. R.	650		2250			1050
Ill. C. R. R.	300	2600	1342		45	100
C. B. & Q. R. R.	87		1889		143	
N. W. R. R.	280		7798	209		107
A. & St. L. R R						508
Total	1673	2600	23780	209	191	2181

SHIPMENTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo		44600	30800			
To Pt. Colb'rne		2930				
To Collingw'd	3690					
Total	3690	68590	30800			

The receipts of produce still continue liberal—embracing to-day 6,664 bbls flour, 148,930 bu wheat, and 118,870 bu corn.

There was a better supply of vessels, and under a very limited inquiry for freight-room, freights declined 1c ⅌ bushel on grain—24c being taken for wheat to Buffalo by sail. But even at this decline, shippers showed no anxiety to make engagements—the principal inquiry for vessels being (as it has been for a week past,) for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, who are anxious to ship their corn before the close of navigation.

There was a fair inquiry for Flour to-day, but holders were asking higher prices, and only about 2,800 bbls changed hands, at $4.37½@4.75 for winter extras, $3.65@4.25 for spring extras, and $3.50 for superfine.

The Wheat market ruled active and firm, with sales of about 175,000 bushels, at 88c for No. 1 White; 78c for No. 1 Red; 74@75c for No. 2 Red; 71@72c for No. 1 Spring, and 67½@68c for No. 2 Spring—the market closing firm.

Corn was in fair demand and steady at 33@33½c for Canal Mixed afloat; 31c for Mixed in store, and 11c for Rejected.

Oats were steady at 16c. Rye in fair request and firm. Barley was dull and lower—Common having sold at 15@20c. Highwines were in fair supply and steady at 14c. Hides are in good demand and firm. Timothy Seed quiet, with sales at $1.30@1.45. Flax Seed is in good demand at 90c @1 00, according to quality.

THE STORAGE QUESTION.—A meeting of the Board of Trade will be held at their rooms to-morrow (Friday) evening, for the purpose of considering the recent action of the warehouse-men of this city in advancing the rates of winter storage, and other matters. A full meeting is expected.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—Our readers will probably recollect that during last summer, the directors of the Board of Trade of this city passed a resolution, the effect of which was that warehousemen were not obliged to deliver sound corn on old receipts. Under the protecting wing of this resolution of the Board, we understand the warehousemen of this city have been delivering on receipts dated back a few months, musty, black and rotten corn, said to be a great deal worse than "Rejected." A few days since, Messrs. G. & J. Watson, of this city, presented at the warehouse of Sturges, Buckingham & Co., receipts for 25,000 bushels Mixed Corn—dated from March to June. For these receipts they were offered corn which was nearly black, and which was as near rotten as it could be. Messrs. G. & J. Watson refused to take the corn, and the matter was carried before the Court of Arbitration of the Board of Trade, who, after hearing the evidence on both sides, decided that the corn offered by Messrs. Sturges, Buckingham & Co. was not what the receipts called for—Mixed Corn.

This decision will have a great bearing on a large amount of property held here in the same manner.

Matters of Interest.

LASALLE COUNTY, Oct. 22.

Editors of the Tribune:

We live in the country, we rise with the sun and toil until the setting. We live in the great West and are loyal citizens. We have suffered and submitted under that baneful protective system of which you are an advocate. We saw the blockade at Cairo instituted, and not a man complained. We saw the Morrill Tariff enacted, and though we knew it was robbing the West to pay the East, we said nothing. We allowed Yankee money to take the place of our own, getting out of the frying pan into the fire, and submitted. Later we have seen plots against the West, between our pleasant grain operators in Illinois, warehouse proprietors, vessel owners and railroad companies, from Illinois. On Saturday you showed that the carriers, warehouses, &c., charged 25 cents for carrying corn to New York, leaving 9 cents to the farmer. Yesterday freights advanced on the lakes 4 to 5 cents, and warehousemen were charging extra storage, and Erie canal freights had advanced 2 cents. This will hardly leave three cents to the producer. Now, Mr. Editor, we are in for fair-play and a free fight. We are willing to acknowledge the cost of supply and demand to be legitimate. But we know that the rise in freights on railroads, lakes and canals, and the advance in storage, are parts of a concerted plan to rob the producer.

The shippers say, let us put freight up to twenty-five cents—grain must go down as much as the freights go up, and the stuff will have to be sold, for the elevator will force them to sell. They cannot stand the storage.

Now, Mr. Editor, the West is supporting this war. It is our produce that keeps a supply of gold in New York, that buys the Treasury notes. Now we think the late doings amongst coiners and speculators are cold-blooded operations. The effect of these operations will be an estopper on the movement of grain from the country, and if so, it may suit these operators in grain just as well, for it will add to the value of all they have on hand, and all they have shipped.

GREAT WEST.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Declined 1c per bushel. The engagements were as follows: To Oswego:—schr. Star of Hope, wheat, at 30c. To Buffalo:—prop. Adriatic, wheat, at 25c; schrs. New London, Marengo, and three standard vessels, wheat, at 24c.

FLOUR—Received 6664 brls; shipped 3690 brls. Market steady. Sales 100 brls "Illinois Mills" white winter at $4 60 del; 100 brls choice do at $4.75 del; 100 brls red winter at $4.37½ del; 200 brls "Cedar Creek" choice spring extra at $4.25 del; 100 brls "Como" do, at $4.10 del; 100 brls "Derwent" and 50 brls "Commercial" at $4.00 del; 261 brls "Farina," 75 brls "Planet" on p. t.; 200 brls good spring extra at $3 90 del; 300 brls do at $3.87 del; 100 brls "Ohio State" and 100 brls "Warner" at $3.85 del; 50 brls "Juno" at $3.80 del; 100 brls "Rich Hill" do at $3.65 del; 54 brls "Stark Mills" super at $3.50 on track; 31 brls "Lowell" super at $3.60 on track; 75 brls good super at $3.50 on track; 54 brls choice super at $3.49 del; 150 brls fair super at $3.30 del.

WHEAT—Received, 148,930 bu; shipped, 68,590 bu. Market steady and firm. Sales—WINTER—400 bu No 1 White in store at 88c; 5,000 bu No 1 Red in store at 78c; 3,000 bu No 2 Red in store at 75c; 1,000 bu do at 74c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 60c. SPRING—10,000 bu No 1 Spring in store (all in one warehouse) at 72c; 10,000 bu do at 71½c; 35,000 bu do at 71c; 15,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 67½c; 70,000 bu do at 68c; 5,000 bu Rejected in store at 57c; 1,400 bu do at 59c; 1,600 bu do afloat at 63c.

CORN—Received, 118,870 bu; shipped, 30,800 bu. Market steady. Sales 30,000 bu Canal Mixed at 33c afloat; 5,000 bu choice do at 33½c afloat; 5,000 bu Rejected Canal at 31c afloat; 40,000 bu Mixed in store at 31c; 7,000 bu Rejected in store at 17c.

OATS—Received, 9,894 bu. Market quiet. Sales 7,500 bu No 1 in store at 16c.

RYE—Received, 3,499 bu. Market firm. Sales 400 bu No 1 in store at 38c; 400 bu do at 31c on track; 800 bu do at 31c afloat.

BARLEY—Received, 5,354 bu. Market dull and lower. Sales 30,000 bags medium at 20c; 300 bags common at 15c—all on track.

HIGHWINES—Quiet. Sales 135 brls country at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Quiet at 31@32c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Quiet. Sales 150 bushels choice at $1.45; 15 bags prime at $1.40; 100 bushels common at $1.35.

FLAX SEED—In good demand at 90c@$1.00 ⅌ bushel.

MESS BEEF—Nominal at $9.00; Extra Mess, $10.00.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $11.00@12.00.

LARD—15 pkgs good Country at 7½c.

TALLOW—4 brls Country at 7½c.

HIDES—Firm. We quote: Dry Flint, 13@13½c; Green Salted, 6@6½c.

WOOL—4,000 lbs medium from second hand at 30c.

BUTTER—35 bags Common at 8½c; 15 pkgs good at 7c.

EGGS—Fresh, 10c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25 per doz; Turkeys, 7c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—Quiet at 25c per bushel.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 1,673 Hogs, 191 Beeves. Market for Beef Cattle steady, with rather more inquiry by shippers, and a better inquiry for choice lots. Hogs firm and a shade higher. Sales were:

[illegible]

Yesterday's New York Cattle Market.

[From Wednesday's N. Y. Tribune.]

[illegible]

With a moderate supply of good bullocks, at each market, the price is not likely to recede, and no reasonable hope for much advance from the present rates of 8@9½c a pound net, for choice good stock, on the scores, and 6¼@7c for rather extra ones. These are the rates of the day, and they seem to be satisfactory to drovers. At least they are in better spirits. Besides the advance, there is more life in the market, and the prospect that very few cattle will be left over for the closing day, out of the 4,000 head already reported at Forty-fourth street—some six hundred of which were sold on Monday, at better prices even than to-day—buyers fearing that the supply was to be very short one, and that all the stock would be of medium or inferior quality.

It is estimated by some of the brokers, that all the bullocks sold on Monday averaged 8½@9 per head more than the same could have been sold for last week, and 2@3 more than to-day.

The weather to-day is very much in favor of trade, being cool enough to make about woolen coats and fires comfortable, which is quite in contrast with Saturday, which was warm as summer, and made a losing business for a great many butchers.

The stampede of Kentucky cattle continues, and a great many of them are far inferior to the general average from that State, which shows that owners prefer to sell them at a loss lest prices, rather than feed and risk their loss to rebels and robbers.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—Oct. 21.

CATTLE—The market for beef cattle was dull, but rather firmer to-day, the receipts at Phillips' yards reaching only about 1700 head, which were nearly all disposed of at previous quotations, from $5.00 @8.75—the latter for extra quality, which is a fraction better than last week; the bulk of sales, however, were at $7@8 the 100 lbs.

HOGS—The receipts were large, reaching about 5100 head, and the prices ruled the same; sales include 3680, at Imhoff's, at from $4.50@5.50 for still and corn fed, and 1500, at the Avenue yard, at $5@5.75 the 100 lbs net, as to condition.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 24—FLOUR—Market a shade firmer, with fair export for home trade demand. Sales 28,000 brls at $5@5 25 for rejected; $5.30@5.35 for super state; $5.60@5.65 for extra state; $5.35@5.45 for super western; $5.60@5.80 for common to medium extra western; $5.80@5.90 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and $6@6.50 for trade brands—market closing rather quiet. Included in sales are 4500 brls extra state, delivered in all November, chiefly at $5.70. Canadian flour a shade better with moderate inquiry. Sales 750 brls at $5 40@5.45 for super, and $5.50@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3@4 10. Corn meal in moderate request. Sales 180 brls common western at $2 85.

WHISKY—Market dull and steady, with sales of 350 brls at 20@20½c.

GRAIN—The wheat market is about 1c better, with a good export demand; a large portion of the sales are to arrive. Sales 43,000 bu Chicago spring at $1 18@1.22; 6000 inferior do at $1 13½; 44,000 Racine spring at $1 18@1.23; 73,000 Milwaukee club at $1 22@1.25; 45,000 amber Iowa at $1.25@1.27, the latter an outside price; 18,500 red state at $1.26@1.33; 5800 inferior red western at $1 23; 26,000 winter red western at $1.30@1.35; 28,100 bushels amber Michigan at $1.35@1.36; 500 bu amber Kentucky at $1.36; 6500 bu very inferior white Ohio at $1 32; 2000 bu fair do at $1.40; 16 000 bu white Mich at $1 43@1 46; 9000 bu white Ky at $1.40@1.48. Rye is quiet and firm with sales of 4000 bu state at 75@79c. Barley is unchanged. Sales 22,000 bu at 68@65c for state; 66c for common Canada; 77c for prime do. Corn market opened heavy and closed a trifle lower. Sales 162,000 bu at 57@58c for inferior to common mixed western; 58@60c for good prime shipping do, closing at inside price; 60@61c for western yellow. Oats in fair request at 40@43c for Canadian and 40@45c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues moderate and market without important change. Sales 460 brls at $15.25@15.75 for mess; $9.75@10.25 for prime. Beef dull. Sales 100 brls at $4@5 50 for country prime; $5@5.75 for country mess; $9@11.25 for repacked mess; $12.75@13.50 for extra mess. Prime mess unchanged. Cut meats quiet at 5@5½c for shoulders; 6½@7c for hams. Bacon is in fair demand. Sales 100 boxes smoked sides on p t. Lard is in moderate request, and rather easier prices. Sales 20 brls at 9@9½c. Butter selling quite freely at very firm prices; Ohio 9@11c; state 12@14c. Cheese dull and heavy at 5@7c for country prime.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Raw in moderate request at unchanged prices. We quote fair to good refining, 7½@7¾c. Sales since our last of 400 hhds at 7¾c for Cuba, 2200 bags [illegible], 175 hhds Havana, part at 7½c; 4,300 bags China on p. t. Refined sugars are without decided change in price and in moderate demand. Molasses quiet. Sales 200 hhds Barbadoes at 30c.

STOCKS—Quiet, but prices have again improved. C & R I 51½; C & T 37¾; G & C 70½; I C scrip 65½; M S 18½; M S G S 39; Erie pfd 54½; Hudson 38¼; Harlem 13¾; Harlem pfd 32; Reading 38¾; N Y C 78; Pac Mail 88; Cal 7s 84½; Va 6s 49; U S 6s 81, reg'd 94.

BUFFALO, Oct 24—FLOUR—Market steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; only three sales reported; 6,000 bu Toledo club at 98½c; 4,500 bu red winter Toledo at $1.07; 3,000 bu white Ky at $1.24. Corn dull and drooping; no sales reported.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Closed firm at 21c on corn, 23c on wheat, to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—2,600 brls flour, 140,000 bu wheat, 86,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—60,000 brls flour, 73,000 bu wheat, 36,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, Oct. 24—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat market better but quiet. Sales 25,000 bu Chicago spring at $1 05. Other descriptions firm at a slight difference without sales. Corn scarce and market firmer. No sales. Barley without material change. Sales 16,200 bu Bay Quinte at 81c, part to arrive; 6000 bu upper lake at 50c; and 3000 bu prime at 56c. Rye scarce. No sales of Peas in demand at 68@65c, according to quality.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firmer on grain with an advance of 2c on flour; flour 46c, wheat 14c, corn 13c, to N.Y.

LAKE IMPORTS—1337 brls flour, 93,600 bu wheat, 7200 bu corn, 2600 bu barley, 5000 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—5229 brls flour, 40,700 bush wheat, 21,700 bu barley.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Oct. 24.

Prop R H Foss, Wilson, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, 750 brls salt.
Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Acme, Hathaway, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Northern Light, Sheadley, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt, 1 0 m lumber.
Bark Colorado, Mason, Buffalo.
Bark American, Davis, Oconto, 200 m lumber, 90 m lath.
Bark Wm Sturges, Faith, Buffalo, 175 tons coal.
Brig Algoma, McGwins, Grand Traverse, 160 m lumber.
Schr Cape Horn, Lee, Buffalo.
Schr Monticello, Murdock, Buffalo.
Schr T Baker, Walker, Wallaceburgh, 100 cds wood.
Schr L B Nichols, Simmons, Sheboygan, 60 cds wood.
Brig D Ferguson, Adam, Buffalo.
Brig S A Clark, Johnson, Bailey Harbor.
Brig R Hollister, Baker, Bay City, 180 m lumber, 160 m shingles.
Brig Mechanic, Collins, Buffalo.
Schr Rival, Holling, Oswego, 1,700 brls salt.
Schr Star of Hope, Rees, Oswego, 1,500 brls salt.
Schr D Vernon, Ingraham, Buffalo, 1,500 brls salt.
Schr Miami, Pennington, Buffalo.
Schr C Reeve, Donahue, Buffalo.
Schr Queen of the West, Sargent, Green Bay, 130 m lumber.
Schr Palmetto, Scanlan, Oconto, 194 m lumber.
Schr Jane Louisa, Davis, Manitowoc, 40 cds wood, 125 m shingles, 20 m lumber.
Schr B Parsons, Miller Cleveland, 220 tons coal.
Schr Griswold, Hall, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Harriet Ross, Wayne, Oswego, 650 m lumber.
Schr G W Holt, Hanscom, Buffalo.
Schr Amelia, English, Buffalo.
Schr Cornelia, James, Buffalo, 175 tons coal.
Schr Albatross, Muir, Menomonee, 145 m lumber, 12 m lath.
Schrs L C Irwin, Sherman, Two Rivers, 55 m lumber, 100 m shingles.
Schr New London, Smith, Buffalo, 5 brls salt.
Schr Jupiter, Hawkins, Buffalo.
Schr Odin, Wadin, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Geo Foot, McKay, Buffalo, 900 brls salt.
Schr Lawrence, Charles Gale, Buffalo.

CLEARED .... Oct. 24.

Prop R H Foss, Wilson, Muskegon.
Prop Acme, Hathaway, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop Ogdensburgh, Hopkins, Ogdensburgh, 5000 bu corn, 400 brls flour.
Bark Colorado, Mason, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Bark Wm Sturges, Faith, Buffalo, 16,800 bu wheat.
Bark Three Bells, Pelas, Colborne, 12,000 bu wheat.
Brig Mechanic, Collins, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Brig Algoma, McGwins, Grand Traverse.
Schr Planet, Lynn, Buffalo, 2,350 bu corn.
Schr Lady Jane, Ingalls, Pier Marquette.
Schr Nichols, Simmons, Sheboygan.
Schr Baltic, Baker, Buffalo, 17,450 bu corn.
Schr P Hayden, Ingersoll, Grand Haven.
Schr Mary Norton, Vanetta, Buffalo, 11,000 bu wheat.
Schr Fortuna, Lindgreen, Buffalo, 7,314 bu wheat.
Schr Australia, Anderson, Buffalo, 9, 67 bu corn.
Schr Reciprocity, Matthews, Oswego, 14,450 bu wheat.
Schr Amelia, English, Buffalo, 17,883 bu corn.
Schr Gertrude, Myers, Buffalo, 16,300 bu wheat.
Schr Queen of the West, Sargent, Green Bay.
Schr Palmetto, Scanlan, Oconto.
Schr Jane Louisa, Davis, Manitowoc.
Schr Albatross, Muir, Menomonee.
Schr L C Irwin, Sherman, Manistee, 30 brls beef, 10 brls pork, 10 brls c ough, 60 bu potatoes.
Schr New London, Smith, Buffalo 15,300 bu wheat.
Schr Harriet Ross, Wayne, Oswego, 9,225 bu wheat.
Schr Carthagenian, Davis, Oswego, 17,300 bu wheat.
Schr El Tempo, Hughes, Buffalo, 4,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ravenna, Malotte, Buffalo, 21,300 bu wheat.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... Oct. 23.

B A Thorp, Joliet, 2000 bu oats.
Stars and Stripes, Lasalle, 3700 bu corn.
Ball Splitter, Lasalle, 3800 bu corn.
Angola, Lasalle, 3304 bu corn.
Old Abe, Joliet, 3000 bu corn, 150 bu rye, 159 bu wheat.
Central City, Lasalle, 3000 bu corn, 800 bu rye, 1200 bu wheat.
A. Leach, Lasalle, 3200 bu corn, 1300 bu wheat, 373 brls flour, 600 lbs bacon.
Gibraltar, Lasalle, 4000 bu wheat, 1000 bu corn.
Utah, Lasalle, 4100 bu corn, 300 bu wheat, 75 bu wheat.
Uno, Lasalle, 2000 bu wheat, 3800 bu corn.
S A Douglas, Seneca, 3800 bu corn, 200 bu rye.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 3000 bu corn.
Cushman, Ottawa, 3800 bu corn.
Adelia, Joliet, 3000 bu corn, 300 bu rye.

CLEARED .... Oct. 23.

America, Lasalle, 100 m shingles, 50 m lath, 245 brls salt, 250 lbs sugar.
Northrop, Joliet, 20 cds bark.
Ianthe, Dupage, 3000 m lumber.
W H Brown, Lockport, 3000 ft lumber.
Troubadour, Lockport, 10 brls salt.
B A Thorp, Lockport, 81 brls salt, 5 m hoops.
Lemont, Lockport, 1000 ft lumber.
W W Dodge, Ottawa, 5 m siding.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT, Oct. 22.—Bound Up—Props Montgomery, Jefferson, Pocahontas; barks Ocean Wave, Sterling, Walbridge; schrs Oneida, Dashing Wave, Marengo, Hyphen, Fortune, Racine, [illegible], Adda.

Bound Down—Star City of Cleveland, Globe, [illegible] [illegible].

Amusements.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL. 400 PERFORMERS, In beautiful costume.

SPORTS OF FAIRY LAND.

[illegible] Operetta [illegible] SPORTS IN FAIRY LAND, which has been in active preparation for several days, will be performed at

BRYAN HALL,

Friday and Saturday Ev'gs, Oct. 25 and 26,

By nearly 400 young ladies in splendid costume, [illegible] the

Light Guard Band.

The whole interspersed with

ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX.

No efforts or expense will be spared to make this entertainment superior to any of the kind ever given in the West.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Last appearance but one of

Mr. HACKETT,

Who will perform three popular characters, viz: AN IRISH DOCTOR, FRENCH GENERAL, AND A KENTUCKIAN.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 25th, will be presented the humorous Comedy in two acts of

HIS LAST LEGS, Or Experiments in Mesmerism.

O'Callaghan .... Mr. Hackett

To be followed by the excellent Dramatic sketch written by Mr. Hackett, entitled

MONS. MALLET; Or, The Post-Office Mistake.

Mons. Mallet .... Mr. Hackett

GRAND DANCE .... Miss JENNIE HIGHT.

The whole to conclude with the first act of the famous American Comedy of the

KENTUCKIAN IN 1815.

Col. Nimrod Wildfire .... Mr. Hackett.

☞ Saturday Mr. Hackett's positively last appearance as FALSTAFF IN LOVE in the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE **SAILORS' FRATERNAL UNION.**

To be held at Bryan Hall, MONDAY EVENING Oct. 28, 1861. Tickets admitting a lady and gentleman, $1.00, can be had of members of the Society and at the door.

THE LIGHT GUARD BAND.—The Chicago Light Guard Band would respectfully inform the public that they have opened an Office at

93 RANDOLPH STREET, Cor. Dearborn,

And are prepared to furnish Music for **BALLS, PARTIES AND PARADES,** On reasonable terms.

Office hours from 10 until 12 A. M., and from 2 until 5 P. M. Any orders left at their former office will be promptly attended to.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.— SPECIAL NOTICE.

The last performances in Chicago of Mr. HACKETT are arranged for this week as follows:

FRIDAY—Will be revived COL. NIMROD WILDFIRE, the Kentuckian of 1815, with other entertainments.

SATURDAY—Mr. Hackett declining to be a candidate for public honors, will make his last appearance in the FALSTAFF PRETENDING LOVE, in the Comedy of MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison street. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1059.

Candidates.

FOR COUNTY CLERK— Laurin P. Hilliard.

FRANKLIN H. CUTTING, OF the Sixth Ward, is a candidate for the office of County Treasurer.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, ESQ., solicits the office of County Judge at the ensuing election.

SAMUEL A. IRVIN is a Candidate for Judge of the County Court.

JAMES H. REES is a Candidate for the office of County Clerk.

FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT.—JOHN B. BENEDICT is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court.

A. E. BISHOP offers himself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY CLERK at the ensuing November election.

PHILIP A. HOYNE, at the request of a large number of his fellow citizens, will be a candidate for CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Andrew Akin offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS is a candidate for the office of County Clerk at the ensuing November election. Justice, Liberty and Economy.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT.—The undersigned, at the request of many friends, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. MURRAY F. TULEY.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—William T. Barron offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

JAMES B. BRADWELL, a resident of Cook County for the last twenty-six years, is a candidate for County Judge at the coming November election. His platform is: Down with Party—Down with Traitors—Enforce the Laws—Support the Constitution, and Maintain the Union.

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of **PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,** Together with every variety of Fittings for the same, Steam Boilers and Boiler Heads, Steam Pumps, Steam and Water Gauges, Steam, Power and Hand Pumps, STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS, For Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches and Dwellings. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings and Babbit Metal. 102 WEST LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF **TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,** And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 71 Kinzie street, Chicago. Ills. J. S. MITCHELL, LOUIS ZAHM.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

[illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.

1,000 bags of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Cash paid for Rags.

Miscellaneous

LAMPS! LAMPS!!—NEW AND RICH STYLES.

DITHRIDGE'S PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS, AT **POPE & SLOCUM,** 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

SOMETHING NEW.— THE FOUNTAIN HAIR BRUSH.

This Brush possesses the following among other merits over the ordinary Brush, that it dresses the hair without soiling the fingers, requiring the quantity of fluid used, and a great saving in the use of Hair Preparations. Call and see it at

GALE BROTHERS, Importers and dealers in Fancy and Toilet Goods, 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes, SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS, manufactured by E. J. BOWEN, Glove Store, No. 36 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office.

PASTURE—TAME GRASS. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS **3,000 to 4,000 Acres of Superior Pasture,** Principally Timothy, Blue Grass and Red-Top, well watered and fenced, on his Farm near Homer, Champaign County, Illinois, FOR RENT. Parties having large droves of Cattle, desirous of Fall pasture, can be accommodated at 25 cents a head per week. If desired arrangements can be made to have the cattle fed in the winter, in which case Corn Stalks and Corn can be furnished. Apply to M. L. SULLIVANT, Homer, Champaign County, Ill.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY. M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of **PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO.** Office and Factory 122 South Water street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

CHESTNUTS THAT WILL GROW! Fresh from the forest. Better plant out some of the rolling prairie than sell them at **AT $5 OR $6 PER BUSHEL!** E. P. STANLEY, 122 South Water street.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible]

[illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.— [illegible]

CANVASSERS WANTED.—One [illegible]

WANTED—Two first-class Mil[illegible] [illegible] Address "A. B. C.," Post Office Box [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.— [illegible] Address "Advertiser, Box [illegible]," stating location, price and amount of cash, or of incumbrances.

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. Good Wages and Steady Employment. TURNER & SIDWAY, No. 24 Lake street, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—The two Stores in the three-story building corner of Lake and [illegible] streets. [illegible] Apply to WILLIAMS & [illegible]

FOR RENT.—House 246 North Wells street. Inquire at Room No. 3 Hilliard's Block, corner South Water and Clark sts.

TO RENT.—The Residence of the undersigned, 339 Indiana street, corner Dearborn street. The house is pleasantly located, and conveniently arranged, [illegible], hard and soft water, bath rooms, &c., and in good repair throughout. McCormick's building, cor. Randolph & Dearborn. E. C. LARNED.

TO RENT.—To a gentleman, one unfurnished room, in the third story of a first-class brick house situated on the North Side, within two minutes walk from Rush Street Bridge, and one block west of Rush street. The house is occupied by a very small and quiet family. Address, with references, Post Office Box 1901.

TO RENT.—With Board, a pleasant Front Parlor and Bedroom, large closets, furnished if desired, at 31 Michigan avenue. References required.

TO RENT.—Eagle Hotel will be rented on reasonable terms to a good hotel man. For further information inquire of R. MOORE, Eagle Hotel, opposite Chicago and Northwestern Railway Passenger Depot.

TO RENT.—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, 80 by 190 feet, four floors, just below Rush street Bridge. Also, Vessel Warehouse Building, [illegible] Dwellings, near corner of Pine and Michigan streets. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, or of the subscriber, No. 15 Court House. B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT.—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, [illegible] located in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery, [illegible] good tenant. Also, Building Lots to lease [illegible] for garden purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, [illegible] ington street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.— House on Michigan avenue for rent. House near Union Park for rent or sale. Lots on West Side for lease or sale. Store on Dearborn street for rent, with Bank Vaults. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street.

TO RENT.—A large three-story and basement House, No. 210 Wabash avenue, in complete order, with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Good Yard and Barn on the premises. It is a desirable house and location, and will be rented from now till the first of May for some less than its value in order to secure a good tenant. Enquire of D. GOODRICH, Laboratory, corner of Clark and South Water streets, (up stairs.) Possession given immediately.

TO RENT. PIANOS AND MELODEONS To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 112 Lake street. Up stairs near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A large assortment of English Table and Pocket Cutlery. Also, Moore & Gamble's celebrated Files. For sale by the package at cost of importation at 53 Wells street, under the Briggs House.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A house and barn, can be seen and possession given at 242 South Clark street.

FOR SALE.—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, firm of Saltaries, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot, 251 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has every convenience. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the best building lot. Possession given at once. Address E. K. ROGERS, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS.—[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms and rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be had at 121 Wabash avenue.

BOARD.—A small private family, occupying a fine large brick house on Wabash Avenue, a short walk from the Post-Office, would let two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with board, at a moderate price. [illegible] P. O. Box 3231. References required.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be obtained at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of front rooms, in a private family, to rent, located on Wabash Avenue, north of Adams street. Address P. O. Box 1948.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at 289 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Two front rooms to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at [illegible] Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph street. Apply to [illegible]

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 60 Michigan avenue. Also a few day boarders. References exchanged.

General Notices.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, Chicago, Oct. 23, 1861.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Board of Trade, at their rooms, FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 7 P. M. By order of the President. SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Insurance and Trust Company will be held at their office in Chicago, Illinois, at two o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1861. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secy. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 11, 1861.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying a Promissory Note payable to Oscar Lewis from James Peck, for the sum of about ($125 00) one hundred and eighty-seven dollars, the same having been lost by me. OSCAR LEWIS.

FREIGHT CARS FOR SALE.— Ten box Freight Cars, iron Trucks for 4 feet 8½ inches gauge, run one season, for sale low for cash. [illegible] No. 19 Lasalle street, Old Custom House Building. F. W. PRATT.

UNION PARK PROPERTY.— For sale on very low terms, three lots facing east, opposite the centre of Union Park, each about 35 feet in width by 125 in depth to an alley. Perhaps the most desirable lots in the city. Inquire of WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Metropolitan Hall.

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Insane Hospital, at Jacksonville, [illegible]. He is 31 years old, short and stoutly built, has sandy hair and complexion, is partially bald [illegible] [illegible] ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.—250 hhds. Prime and Choice New Orleans Sugar, **VERY HANDSOME,** In store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 63 South Water street.

LOAN WANTED.—Four hundred dollars, for one year or more, on good security. Address Post Office Box 3735, Chicago, Ill.

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY.—For sale, a new Stationary Steam Engine, cylinder 16x48, with Tubular Boiler and Fixtures, [illegible]. Apply to THOMAS HOUGHTON, Master Mechanic G. & C. U. R. R., at the Shops of the Company, West Side.

A COUNTRY HOME.—A small Farm, of about 40 acres all improved, with a new two-story house, [illegible] Address P. O. Box [illegible]

INDEPENDENT REGIMENT of MOUNTED RANGERS, Col. C. R. Jennison. [illegible]

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.— NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified [illegible]

Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 15, 1861.

TUG B C. BLISH.— [illegible]

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL [illegible]

J. Q. A. BEAN, [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. [illegible]

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD [illegible]

With 255 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS [illegible]

FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

VIA ALLENTOWN AND [illegible]

[illegible]

BOAT TICKETS [illegible]

Two Daily Connections [illegible] Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. TRANSFERS FREE.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Buy Tickets via [illegible]

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL THE OFFICES.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible]

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh. [illegible]

E. F. PATRICK, [illegible]

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD On and after SUNDAY, [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. FALL ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible]

W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, [illegible] [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO., Manufactured Tobacco. **EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,** [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$ 8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
[illegible]	[illegible]
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
5 copies	[illegible]
10 copies	[illegible]
20 copies	10.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

☞ Mr. Breckinridge is at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and proposes, in a card, to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate. It is altogether unnecessary.

☞ Jeff. Thompson's motley crew are making their best paces for Arkansas, since the defeat near Fredricktown. They had at last accounts passed Greenville, where Col. Ross, of the 17th Illinois, fell upon the rear guard," killing sixty and taking two hundred prisoners. Greenville is on the direct road to Pocahontas, Ark., and about half-way the distance. Our Cairo correspondent will lose a friend in Jeff. Thompson.

☞ The military order at Washington, denying to special reporters the use of army intelligence, (than which there is very little else) must account for the failure of our dispatch from that quarter this morning. Only the Associated Press may send army news. This amounts to keeping the West one day in arrears. Very little of the general dispatches sent to New York after 6 o'clock finds its way westward in the morning papers.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

A telegraph to the Pacific is a feat accomplished. The line was formally opened, yesterday, and formal greetings exchanged between New York and San Francisco in honor of the event. We shall now (any accident to the wire excepted) be in daily communication with the Pacific slope. The Pony Express is no more, and time is annihilated; indeed, more than annihilated to the Californians, since the difference is three hours in their favor.

A LICK AT THE BANK LAW.

At a full meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade—a body that consists of about one hundred of the business men of this city—a resolution condemnatory of the Banking Law submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection at the approaching election, was passed, last evening, with hardly a dissenting voice. Let us hope that, this action will be generally imitated by the business men of the State, and that each man who is interested in a sound and wholesome currency, will constitute himself a committee of one to see that the tickets in every country, at every poll and of every party, have appended to them these words:

"*Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis!*"

Has not the State of Illinois suffered enough by wild-catters and currency tinkers?

THE COAST EXPEDITION.

The sea coast expedition under command of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, which sailed from Annapolis on Tuesday, the 22d, has received a further addition to its force, at Fortress Monroe, and is now out at sea, where the sealed orders which will be opened to govern its future course. There are at least 20,000 men on board, independently of the marines and crews of the ships; and the vessels that make up the squadron are of all descriptions and suited to almost any kind of service. In their inability to protect all the vulnerable points of a seacoast of over two thousand miles, the rebels have not probably done much to protect any. They do not know, and we do not, where the blow is to fall; and in the general concentration of their forces in Virginia, we believe that Charleston, Savannah, or even New Orleans, would fall an easy conquest to the expedition now afloat. This expedition is really the first imposing demonstration of power that we have made since the breaking out of the war. It is worth almost as much as a land force of 200,000 men, if, indeed, it will not prove to have struck the rebellion a deadly blow before the Grand Army of the Potomac gets a chance at it.

OPPOSITION MOVEMENT.

There is no disguising the fact that there is a feverish discontent in this city towards the ticket nominated by the "Union Convention." Yesterday afternoon a circular was sent round to a large number of leading citizens, inviting them to a conference for consultation. The invitation was in these words:

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1861.

There will be a meeting of those who are in favor of the People's "Regulating their Domestic Institutions in their Own Way," at 114 Randolph street, rooms 1 and 2, up stairs, this, Friday, evening, at 7 o'clock. VOX POPULI.

Before 8 o'clock about one hundred gentlemen met together and organized a meeting. A free exchange of views took place concerning the ticket nominated, and the best method of defeating it. A resolution was offered and adopted that the meeting disapprove of the ticket made by the Convention as a whole, and that it was advisable to have another placed before the people.

The meeting then resolved to call a mass meeting at Metropolitan Hall, on next Tuesday evening. The gentlemen present selected two persons from each ward and instructed them to select a committee of four from each ward, making forty, to report the names of suitable persons to be nominated or rejected by the mass meeting on Tuesday night, this committee of forty to be first endorsed by the mass meeting. The county towns were also invited to send each a member to said committee. It was also resolved that only those opposed to the present ticket shall be invited to participate in the mass meeting. It was alleged that the nominations of the late Convention were incongruous, and the result of corrupt bargain and sale, and several of them highly objectionable. What will be the upshot of this movement it is impossible to predict, but certainly those assembled last night at 114 Randolph street were in downright earnest against the major part of the present nominees. This is a "free fight," and opposition is the life of trade.

A SLANDER CONTRADICTED.

Some poor knave writing from Washington to the Chicago *Journal*, makes this statement:

"I learn that Smith, of the TRIBUNE, who by the way is a special pet of Barker's Dragoons, and through the aid of whom he has been given a general pass for twenty days, by which he passes anywhere within our lines, has, in conjunction with other reporters, obtained information of an important character, in relation to the situation of every brigade in the army, and some partial knowledge of the contemplated movements of McClellan. [illegible] being able to telegraph this valuable news, he has written it for publication in the TRIBUNE. The [illegible] has come to the ears of the Provost Marshal, and an order has been telegraphed to Chicago to [illegible] if done, Smith, (if the letter is published.) It [illegible] ahead. Knowledge is a dangerous thing—[illegible] these times."

It is utterly untrue that Mr. Smith has written any statement for this paper giving any army news improper to be published. He has sent nothing to the TRIBUNE but what has appeared. His letters of the 20th, 22d, and 23d insts., written in [illegible] vigorous style, appeared yesterday. His last letter appears in this morning's issue; and, certainly, nothing objectionable is contained in any of these communications. Mr. Smith is a discreet, careful reporter, and is the last man in Washington to wish to make public any knowledge of our army movements that would injure the Union cause. The slanderous statements of the *Journal's* penny-a-liner are the offspring of envy and malice. He, and other worthless fellows like him, are mad be[illegible]